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Seed.

Sow thy seed, oh husbandman!
What though others reap?
It will burst the shell and rise,
Sip the dew and kiss the skies—
Sow thy seed and sleep.

In thy labors thou shalt live—
Dust alone is dead—
Ever falls the shine and rain,
Ever springs the golden grain;
All the worlds are fed.

Work and Wait.

A husbandman who many years
Had plowed his fields and sown in tears,
Grew weary with his doubts and fears.

"I toil in vain! Those rocks and sands
Will yield no harvest to my hands;
he best seeds rot in barren lands.

"My drooping vine is withering;
No promised grapes its blossoms bring;
No birds among its branches sing.

"My flock is dying on the plain;
The heavens are brass—they yield no rain;
The earth is iron—I toil in vain!"

While yet he spake a breath had stirred
His drooping vine, like wing of bird,
And from its leaves a voice he heard:

"The germs and fruits of life must be
Forever hid in mystery,
Yet none can toil in vain for me.

"A mightier hand, more skilled than thine,
Must hang the cluster of the vine,
And make the fields with harvest shine.

"Man can but work; God can create;
But they who work, and watch and wait,
Have their reward, though it come late.

"Look up to heaven! behold and hear
The clouds and thunderings in thine ear—
An answer to thy doubts and fear."

He looked, and lo! a cloud-draped car,
With trailing smoke and flames afar,
Was rushing to a distant star.

And every thirsty flock and plain
Was rising up to meet the rain
That came to clothe the fields with grain.

NABBY'S HUSBAND.

A knock at the 'squire's door.

An eager "come in" from the 'squire, to whom any outside diversion is an inestimable boon, he having just reached that uncomfortable stage of masculine convalescence when life becomes a burden not only to the so-called "patient" himself but also to those unlucky feminine relatives whose duty it is to officiate as his "ministering angels."

Mary, the servant, came in.

"Please, Mr. Hosley, there's a woman downstairs who says she must see you. She's been here to see you before since you were sick, and now she won't take no for an answer."

"Show her right up, Mary," said the 'squire, alertly, brightening up visibly like the war horse who scents the battle afar off. Not all the cozy comforts of his surroundings, the "Sleepy-Hollowness" of his chair, the pleasant pictures on the wall, the wood fire which now, that the wintry twilight was settling down over the bit of gray sky, left visible by the curtains heavy folds, danced and flashed all over the room in rosy shadows, could not reconcile the 'squire to his enforced seclusion. Secretly he pined for his dingy old den of an office, and chafed at the doctor's restrictions, which as yet forbade all thoughts of business. But now the moral police force, represented by his wife and daughter, being luckily off duty, there was nothing to prevent this probable client.

"Show her up, Mary," and the 'squire cheerfully straightened himself and assumed as much of legal dignity as dressing-gown and slippers permitted.

Mary disappeared. Presently the door opened again. "Why, Nabby," said the 'squire, "is it you? How do you do?"

"Yes, 'squire it's me," said Nabby, dropping down with a heavy sigh into the chair, "and I don't do very well."

Nabby was a short, squarely-built woman of fifty, with considerable gray in the coarse, black hair drawn stiffly and uncompromisingly back under a bonnet about fifty years out of date. She had sharp, black eyes, and a resolute, go-ahead manner. Evidently a hard-working woman; yet in looking at her you could not help the conviction that something more than hard work had plowed the deep wrinkles which ran across her forehead, and threatened to lift her eyebrows up to her hair. Nabby had lived with the 'squire's mother fifteen years—from the time when Mrs. Hosley took her in, a ten-year-old orphan, who was, as the good old lady sometimes expressed it, "more plague than profit," until she grew into the steady and reliable hand-maiden who finally, with every one's good wishes, married young Josiah Gould, and set up in the world for herself. Old Mrs. Hosley had long since gone to her reward, but her family still kept up a friendly interest in Nabby and her fortunes, the 'squire in particular being for her "guide, philosopher and friend" in all the emergencies of life.

"Why, what's the matter now, Nabby?' said the 'squire, good-naturedly. "Are you sick?"

"Yes, I am," said Nabby, emphatically, with a snap of her black eyes. "I'm sick to death of Josiah. I can't stan' it any longer, and I've come to talk with you about gettin' a divorce. You see he's been a growin' worse and worse now for a good while. I've kept it to myself pretty much because I was ashamed on't, and then kep' hopin' he'd do better. I've talked an' talked to him and said and done everything a woman could, but it seemed as if the more I talked the worse he grew."

The 'squire looked at Nabby's rather sharp, hard face, and perhaps was hardly so surprised as Nabby expected that Josiah had not been reformed by the "talking to" he had undoubtedly received.

"He grew more and more shiftless and good for nothing," continued Nabby, "till finally he didn't do much but sit around the kitchen fire, half boozy. If there's anybody I hate," burst out Nabby, "it's a man forever settin' round the house under foot. And there I was a-takin' in washin' and a-slavin early and late to be kinder decent and forehanded, and him no better than a dead man on my hands, so far as helping any was concerned. And so I told him, time and again. He worked just about enough to keep himself in drink. He knew he couldn't get any of my money for that. But I stood it all till about a fortnight ago. I'd been working hard all day helping Miss Barber clean house, and it seemed as if every bone in my body ached, I was so tired. I came along home, thinking how good my cup of tea would taste. The first thing I see when I opened the kitchen door was old Hank Slater settin' there in my rockin' chair. He and Josiah were both drunk as—hogs," said Nabby, slandering an innocent animal in her haste for a simile.

"They'd tracked the mud all over my clean floors. The cookin' stove was crammed full of wood, roaring like all possessed. I wonder they hadn't burned the house up before I got there. And they'd got my best teapot out to heat some water, and the water'd all biled away an dthe bottom came out. But the worst was to see my husband a consortin' with such a scum of the earth as that miserable, low-lived Hank Slater. I tell you, 'squire, I was mad. I just hung that kitchen door wide open, and sez I:

"'Get out out of this house, Josiah Gould, and don't ever let me see your face inside on't again.'

"Sez he, meek as Moses: 'Where shall I go to, Nabby?'

"Sez I, 'I don't care where you go to, so long's you don't come near me. I've always been a respectable woman, and I don't want none of Hank Slater's friends round my house.'"

"Well?" queried the 'squire, as Nabby's narrative came to a pause.

"Well," said Nabby, in a rather subdued tone, "he went off. And he hasn't come back. And I want a divorce."

"Now, Nabby," remonstrated the old 'squire, "you don't want a divorce. I know you better than that. You are not the woman to give Josiah up and let him go to the bad without a struggle. You feel a little vexed with him now, and I don't blame you. It's hard—very hard. But you know you took him 'for better, for worse.' Do you think, yourself, it's quite right to break your contract because it proves the worst for you—because you are the strong one and he the weak one of the two? That doesn't strike me as good Bible doctrine, Nabby. 'We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak,' and not to please ourselves, you know."

"Well, I dunno," said Nabby, twisting the corner of her shawl, dubiously. "I hadn't thought on't in that light, I must say. It's so aggravatin' to have such a man for a husband. Besides, I dunno's he'd come back if I wanted him to."

"Hasn't he been back at all?"

"Why, yes, he came back once for a pair of pantaloons. But I didn't take no notice of him."

"Now, Nabby, you may depend upon it, it wasn't the pantaloons he was after. He wanted to see if you wouldn't relent. If he comes again be a little pleasant to him, and I'll warrant he will stay. Give him another chance, Nabby. Josiah isn't the worst fellow in the world, by any means. He has his redeeming traits, after all. I believe he will do better if you will try to help him. You know Josiah is one that bears encouragement, Nabby."

"Well, 'squire, I'll think it over. Anyhow, I'm obleeged to you. You talk so—sorter comfortin' to a body. Your mother's own son; just the same good heart. Wonder you be able to eat some of my cheese, 'squire?"

"Try me and see, Nabby," said the 'squire, smilingly, not impervious to Nabby's compliments. Nabby made her exit just as Mrs. Hosley rushed in full of wifely indignation that the 'squire had been allowed to see a "client."

Nabby's home was over at the "Corners," three miles from the village. She walked rapidly along in the fast thickening darkness, with the steady, strong gait becoming the self-reliant woman that she was. Yet even her unimaginative nature was not proof against the depressing influence of the chilly, raw November evening. The wind whistled through the bare tree branches, which creaked and groaned mournfully, and waved wildly in the dim light overhead. The wind seemed to cherish a special spite against Nabby. It blew her bonnet off and her hair into her eyes, struggled madly with her for her shawl, took her breath away and firmly resisted every step. Finally it began to send spiteful dashes of cold rain drops in her face—rain that seemed to freeze as it fell.

"Josiah used to come after me with an umbrella when I was caught out in the rain," thought Nabby. "He was always real kind and good to me after all. I dunno's he ever gave me a cross word in his life, even when he's been drinking."

Here the driving sleety rain, and piercing wind pounced down upon Nabby with renewed fierceness, hustling her madly in fiendish glee.

"An awful night to be homeless, Nabby," something seemed to say.

"I don't care," said Nabby to herself, beginning to feel cross again, and generally ill-used as she grew wetter and colder. "It serves him right. He's made his bed and he can lie in it."

At the "Corners," light streaming out cheerfully into the night from other homes made Nabby's little house particularly gloomy and uninviting. Nabby fumbled under the mat for the door-key, fumbled with stiff fingers for the hey-hole, and finally succeeded in unlocking the door, and felt her way through the little entry.

There is always something "uncanny" about going alone at night into a dark and shut-up house. Every person of the best regulated minds experience a vague suspicion of something behind them, a sense of possible ghostly hands about to clutch them in the darkness. Nabby was a woman like Mrs. Edmund Sparkhar, with "no nonsense about her;" but nevertheless a cheerful tale she had read only yesterday about a burglar and a lone woman, kept coming into her head, and she carefully avoided the blackness of the corners and the pantry door as she groped around the kitchen for a candle. Of course the fire had gone out.

"Two heads are better than one, if one is a sheep's head." Nabby might have been heard muttering out in the woodhouse, as she stooped painfully down, picking up chips; by which oracular utterance I suspect she was thinking what a good supply of kindlings Josiah always kept on hand for her, and how much more comfortable it was in the old times, coming home to a house bright with light and warmth, and Josiah's welcome.

For Josiah cherished the most profound admiration for Nabby—an admiration not unmingled with awe. He thought her a most wonderful woman. She was just as beautiful to him now as in the old courting-days, before the brightness and quickness of the black eyes had degenerated into sharpness; before the smiling mouth had acquired its hard, firmly-set expression; before there were any wrinkles in the smooth forehead. People thought Nabby had done well in marrying Josiah Gould—a pleasant, good-natured young fellow that every one liked, a young mechanic, not very rich yet, it is true; but with a good trade and such a wife as Nabby, there seemed to be nothing to prevent his figuring as "one of our first citizens."

Anybody can be somebody in this country if he is only determined. But that was the difficulty with Josiah. He never was determined about anything. He fell into the habit of drinking because he lacked sufficient strength of will to avoid it. Then Nabby's sharp words and his own miserable sense of meanness and self-contempt, of utter discouragement and despair, drove him lower and lower into the slough of despond without effort or hope.

By a beautiful dispensation of Providence, whenever a poor, shiftless, good-for-nothing man is sent out into our world, some active, go-ahead little woman is invariably fastened to him to tow him along through and keep his head above water. It is for the best, of course. What would become of the poor fellow without her? At the same time, she sometimes finds it a little hard.

Nabby was ambitious and proud-spirited, willing to work hard to save, to do her part—anxious to get on in the world and stand well among her neighbors. The fact gradually realized, that in her husband she had no support, only a drag and a burden, and finally a disgrace, had been a disappointment embittering her whole nature. To have a husband that no one respected, that even the boys around town called "Si Gould," was dreadful to Nabby. Perhaps it was hardly strange that she grew hard and bitter.

Meantime Nabby had succeeded in starting the fire, and, having changed her dress, sat down to dry her feet until the tea-kettle boiled. But even the ruddy light and warmth with which the kitchen now glowed could not send off the dreariness of the night. The rain "tapped with ghostly finger tip upon the window-pane," and the wind howled and wailed around the house like the spirits of the lost pleading to be once more taken back into human life and warmth. Such a wind stirs in even the happiest heart a vague sense of loss, of change of all that goes to make up the unsatisfactoriness of life. Dead sorrows creep forth from their graves on such cold nights, and stalk up and down the echoing chambers of the heart.

Nabby could not help wondering where Josiah was to-night. It was so lonely sitting there with no one to speak to, listening to the moaning wind, the creaking of the blinds, the loud ticking of the clock.

The wind wailed and wailed, and Nabby thought and thought. The fact of having "freed her mind" to the 'squire had relieved her long pent-up indignation, and now she felt more sad than angry. Up before her seemed to rise a picture of her life—the youthful dreams and hopes, the changes and disappointments, the love turned into wrangling. She even thought of Josiah with pity. For the first time "she put herself in his place," and realized how impossible it was for one of his weak nature to resist, unaided, the temptation which would cost a stronger will an effort.

"I'm afraid I've been a little too sharp with Josiah," thought she, "I've sorter took it for granted I was a saint and he was a sinner and scolded him right along down-hill. A nice saint I am! As proud and high-strung as Lucifer himself! Oh, dear!" sighed Nabby, "A pretty mess I've made of living! If we could go back and begin over again, seems to me things would go better."

Just then there was a faint noise, like the clicking of the door-latch. Nabby started and looked around. All was still again—no one visible. Yet Nabby could not rid herself of the impression that some one was near her, that odd sense we have of another's individuality near us, though not present.

"There's some one hangin' round here, I know," said she to herself.

Nabby was one who always met things half way. Accordingly she walked to the outside door, and opening it quickly, peered out into the darkness. There stood Josiah, wet, sheepish, sorry. Once he started to go in, but his moral courage failing, he lingered in dubious hesitation on the doorstep.

"Why don't you come in, Josiah?" asked Nabby.

"I didn't know as you'd want me, Nabby," replied Josiah, with all the meekness becoming a returning prodigal.

"Want you? Of course I do," said Nabby, heartily. "Come right along in. I'm going to have good griddle cakes for supper, and you must tend them while I set the table." Griddle cakes were one of Josiah's weaknesses, and Nabby knew it.

Josiah came in. If he ever gets into heaven probably his sensations will not be one whit more delightful than they are now, as from forlornness of his wretched wanderings he came into the cozy brightness of the kitchen, and felt that he was home once more. How good the tea smelled. The fire roared and snapped, the tea-kettle boiled and bobbed its lid up and down, and from the griddle the savory odor of the cakes ascended like homely incense. Josiah's face, shining with mingled heat and happiness as he turned the griddle cakes, was something worth seeing.

Nabby stepped briskly around getting supper ready. It seemed so pleasant to see the table for two again, to have some one to praise and appreciate her cooking. The November wind might howl its worst now. Its hold on Nabby was gone. In place of all the bitter sadness that had hung heavily round her heart was a warm feeling of happiness, of comfort and hope.

All the explanation they had was this: Josiah drew from under his shabby coat an exceedingly awkward and knobby bundle.

"I've bought somethin' for you, Nabby," he said.

The "somethin'" undone proved to be a very handsome brittania teapot. The teapot must have known that it was a peace-offering, with such preternatural brightness did it shine and glisten. Something in Nabby's eyes shone and glistened, too, although she had winked hard, and scorned the weakness of a pocket-handkerchief.

"Thank you, Josiah," she said; "it's a regular beauty, and I shall set lots by it."

Which, so long as they understood each other, was perhaps as well as if Josiah had made a long-worded speech of repentance and reformation, and Nabby another of forgiveness.

I wish I could say that Nabby never scolded Josiah again. But I can't. However, she "drew it mild," and there was a general understanding between them that this was only a sort of exercise made necessary by habit—a barking by no means involving biting. And Josiah was so accustomed to it that he would have missed it, and not felt natural without being wound and set going for the day by Nabby.

One day, later in the winter, Nabby was washing for Mrs. Hosley.

"So you've taken Josiah back again, after all," said Mrs. Hosley.

"Well, yes, I have," said Nabby, giving the last twist to a sheet she was wringing out. "Josiah mayn't be very much to brag of; but then, you see, he's my own and all I've got. We're getting to be old folks, Josiah and me, and we may as well put up with each other the little while we've got to stay here."

"How has he been doing since he came back?"

"First rate. He's walked as straight as a string ever since. He's a good provider, now he's quit drinking, and a master hand for fixing up things around the house and making it comfortable. I tell you what it is, Mrs. Hosley, we've got to make 'lowance for folks in this world. We can't have 'em always just to our mind. We got to take them just as they are and make the best on't."

"I'm glad to see you so much happier and better contented, Nabby."

"Well, I used to fret and complain a good deal because things hadn't turned out as I expected 'em to; but lately I've thought a good deal about it all, and I've made up my mind that there's considerable comfort for every one in this world, after all. We mayn't git just what we want, but we git somethin'."

In which piece of philosophy I believe Nabby was about right.

If there is any difficulty about deciding where to hold the State fair, we would suggest that a rocking-chair or a sofa would be a good place.—*Wheeling Journal.*

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Of the total population of the United States in 1880 a fraction over ninety-seven per cent. live on the Atlantic slope, about one-half of one per cent. in the great basin and a little less than two and one-half per cent. on the Pacific slope. This statement will startle some who imagine that the star of empire is going westward with break-neck speed.

Statistics show that since 1854 there haa been an increase of risk from lightning in various parts of Germany, Australia and Switzerland, while there is no corresponding increase in the number of thunder-storms. The explanation is thought to lie in the clearing of forests, the increase of railroads, and the great use made of iron in the construction of houses.

A recent decision of the United States supreme court is of great interest to all military officers, as it determines that they hold office as do civil officers, at the will of the President and the Senate, who can remove them from office without a verdict of a court martial, which has been supposed to be a necessary preliminary to the dismissal of army and navy officers in time of peace.

The question what degree of heat is necessary to destroy trichinæ in swine's flesh is of importance. A German expert says that if the pieces put into a pot to boil are large, trichinæ in the middle are not certain to be killed by such degree of cooking as they are usually subjected to. As long as the meat retains the pink color known as "rare" it has been insufficiently cooked to destroy the parasites. Smoking and pickling the meat, he asserts, are of no use whatever.

A. Keene Richards, who died in Kentucky recently, spent more than $1,000,000 to improve the breed of race-horses in America. He made two long journeys in the deserts of Arabia to obtain the pure Bedouin horse, and succeeded in getting a few of the best blood at fabulous prices, which he mixed with the most fashionable English and American racers. The result, however, up to the time of his death, failed to meet his anticipations, though many winners were sent from his beautiful blue grass park, near Georgetown, Ky.

Seven men, residents of Gilboa, were arrested for tarring and feathering one Stephen Cantine and wife, and were taken to Livingstonville, in the town of Broome, and tried before Justice Mulberry and a jury. John H. Mattice and and William H. Brayman appeared for the people and Counselor F. Snyder defended the prisoners. The trial caused great excitement in the towns of Gilboa and Broome, some of the parties charged with the offense being prominent citizens of those towns, and the offense being unprecedented in the county. After a three days' trial three of the prisoners were acquitted and four fined $20 each.

Secretary Kirkwood thinks the civilization of the Indians a peculiar and difficult problem, and we doubt if anybody will dispute him. He says that when the young brave, after days of hard and vexatious labor, has fairly broken his wild pony to the plow, the women of his acquaintance and family will gather about him and taunt him for doing squaws work; offering him articles of their own female apparel as suitable for his present occupation. He is angered and ashamed, abandons his plow, mounts his pony, rides off, gives up agricultural life, and henceforth devotes his valuable life to the consumption of government rations and illicit whisky.

The state department at Washington has recently issued the correspondence had with European countries for the past twelve years, on the subject of emigration to this country of the pauper and criminal classes of various Eastern nationalities. From this it appears that Switzerland has given cause for most of the complaint, four-fifths of the correspondence having been had with the authorities of that country. Mr. Fish, the charge d'affairs at Berne, Switzerland, in this correspondence states that the ratio of the cases of objectionable emigration — the pauper and criminal classes—was to the total emigration in 1879 and 1880, in each nationality, as follows: One to 30,538; German, one to 23,848; Italians, one to 18,086; Swedish, one to 12,546 and Swiss one to 443 2-3.

A Buffalo grand jury found an indictment against one Henry Weil, who keeps an oleomargarine mill in that city. Here is the indictment, which is a curiosity: It is alleged that he "did create and maintain a certain and common public nuisance by keeping and accumulating the fat, bones, flesh, tissues, entrails and substances of divers dead animals, and divers chemical acids to the jurors unknown, beef, tallow, offal, carrion, and other foul, noxious, filthy and putrid matter and substances, both solid and liquid, which the said Weil has cooked, steamed, soaked, mixed, distilled, fermented, stirred, brewed, converted and rendered together and separately, by which he has wrongfully and unlawfully caused and permitted to raise, evolve, emanate, disseminate and spread divers noxious, noisome, offensive, deleterious, unwholesome and unhealthy gases, vapors, exhalations, effluvia, miasmas, smells, stenches, which contaminate, poison and infect the air, to the health, comfort and happiness of many thousands of the good citizens of the city and to the common and public nuisance of said citizens."

The farmers in Louisiana are giving attention to the cultivation of the jute plant. So great is its consumption in the manufacture of mattings, coarse cloths and bagging that there was imported last year into the United States seven millions worth of that product. It is an annual plant; the seed is sown in April and is ready to harvest when it begins to blossom in the summer months. The fibers are soft and silky, and prepared for the loom in like manner as flax, to which it assimilates in appearance and the uses to which it is converted in textile industries. In Oriental countries it is a staple product, yielding a handsome return to the cultivator. Its introduction here has been attended with great success, and as the Southern States are well adapted as jute-growing regions, the crop, which requires but little labor and commands a ready sale, will be remunerative to the planter. It can without much trouble or expense be raised in sufficient quantity for home use, so that seven million dollars or more paid annually to foreigners for the imported article will find their way into the pockets of Southern farmers.

The military cordon that surrounds St. Petersburg is one of the measures adopted by the new elective council of twenty-five to invest the reigning czar with all possible safeguards from external foes. The Cossacks seem to be the corps d'elite on whom the emperor chiefly depends for protection. This guard of honor co-operates with the police to prevent all egress from and ingress to the city until each person is subjected to a strict investigation, so that the citizens of St. Petersburg are literally besieged by their countrymen. Inside the cordon the condition of affairs is not much better; the inhabitants are subjected to the most rigid surveillance by the police. They are authorized to make at any hour domicillary visits, search the house, and arrest at discretion the inmates. Their names and occupations are taken down by the authorities and they are not permitted to change their domicile without first obtaining permission to that effect. The streets are patrolled night and day to enforce those observances and keep watch and ward over the emperor, who, notwithstanding all those surroundings, has an indefinable dread that assassination in some form may reach him as it did his imperial father.

Humors of the Proof-Room.

A New York proofreader, whose experience dates back nearly twenty-five years, has contributed an interesting series of articles on his business to the *Good Templar Gem*. After presenting a vivid pen picture of the many trials to which the proofreader is subjected, both in book and newspaper offices, the writer gives a few instances of ludierous misprinting. We quote:

In the course of a famous trial in Brooklyn, a lady was telling about the defendant calling on her to relate his woes, having done which, she said he laid down on a lounge and she covered him with an afghan. The reporters caught the sound and wrote "napkin," and it so appeared in the reports of several papers next morning. The impossibility of "covering" the portly and dignified form of the defendant with a "napkin" ought to have struck the proofreader, but it did not.

A gentleman, describing a visit to a famous public building, where he had some difficulty in finding the way out, finally found the western gate, where he said a cab awaited him; but the compositor insisted that a "cop" arrested him.

Speaking of the innumerable dogs of the city, another writer longed for the annual St. Bartholomew dog massacre, but the types had it that he yearned for the arrival of W. Batholow's dog museum.

Some moralist likened something which he thought very flat and stale to a torchlight procession by daylight, with last year's political candidates, but the compositor thought *bursted guns* would be better than the candidates.

"A gentleman from New York" appeared in proof once as "Cunningham from Nyack."

The next blunder passed the reader and copy-holder, and, it may be presumed, caused the writer to think that the cow must have yielded something other than milk. The sentence was written, "Seeing some sailors engaged in picking oakum," etc., but the types made it read, "Seeing some sailors engaged in *milking a cow*."

A young gentleman was once placed in "an appalling situation for a conscientious theological student," but the types made him a "*consumptive* theological student."

A book reviewer spoke of an author who had made "an argument for the existence of the gods, based on evidences of design in nature;" when printed the argument was "for the existence of girls, based on the rudeness of design in nature," which was not complimentary to the girls.

Describing a fort, it was written that "all the guns were en barbette," but the compositor thought it would be better if "all the guns were in Baireuth."

An astronomer once saw "thirty-six meteors in the course of a single hour;" on their way through the composing-room, the meteors got stuck "in the corner of a rough house."

The heading to an account of a college feast was transformed from "The Dartmouth Dinner" to the "Foulmouth Dinner," which was not true, although there were many speakers.

Speaking of the strain upon a laborer's muscles, it was written, "When he lifts big pipes or carries bricks in his hod," but the compositor put the "bricks in his hat," where, alas! too many of them are carried.

A reporter, writing of an accident, put the cart before the horse, by asserting that the *horse backed* overboard, *dragging* the cart after him. Of course, if the proofreader had been there "mixed" there would have been trouble.

A traveler in Africa told of an alligator which swallowed thirty-six "missionaries." The printer must have been jilted, for, according to him, the reptile made his meal of "nurse-maids."

A weekly newspaper lamented the prevailing tendency of English girls of the period to defy the *conventional* restraints of former years. The compositor made it read "connubial restraints," and perhaps he was not far wrong.

Another inquirer wanted to know if the "police cannot do something to prevent careless and dangerous blasting in the neighborhood of Third avenue?" and this is the way the typo put it: "Cannot the police do something to prevent camels and deer from bleating in the neighborhood of Third avenue?"

"His blood boiled as he beheld youth and beauty in the power of a determined villain," was what the author of a story wrote. "His blood boiled as he beheld guilt and brandy in the form of a determined villain," was the way the compositor fixed it.

Mr. McGinnis determined to exercise his marital right of "snoring in his chair," but the compositor thought he would be better "snoozing in his straw," and possibly he was right.

Some time ago it was asserted that "a Canadian had devised a scheme for warming his beloved land," but the artist at the "case" said that he had devised a scheme for "wearing his blond hair."

A Virginia paper said, during a political campaign, that the farmers would forget their "pantry and nursery" in the excitement of politics. What the editor wrote was that they would forget their "poverty and misery."

"The Duke of Brunswick is sick, and all the courtiers of Europe are in a flutter," came up in type. "The Duke of Brunswick is sick, and all the court geese of Europe are on a platter," which is a good place to put geese, if they are nicely roasted.

The list is not by any means exhausted, and is being added to daily and nightly all over the country, but the *Gem* has limits, and this article must close with one or two specimens of the kind of copy of which printers and proofreaders are expected to make intelligible advertisements:

"A compenent mother wishing a child unbottle or board best reverence."

"A yong Heolly woman of 18 As wet nurse with the privlage of own wages no Objecting."

And this notice from the Hartford *Courant* will do for "finis:"

"BIRTHS. — TRUMBULL. — In Sunbury, November 12, a daughter to Jane and Sarah Trumbull."

Sheep manure is richer than that of cows. Practically it is estimated at nearly double the value of that of cattle.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Canada Thistles.

An effective method of eradicating Canada thistles is as follows: As soon as they appear in the spring strike them off with a sharp hoe below the lower leaf or even with the solid earth. Repeat every time a sprout starts, and your efforts will be crowned with success the first season. Cultivating about them increases their growth as it does other plants. They cannot, however, live without a top. It is a waste of time attempting to dig up the roots. Mowing closely when in full bloom will check them seriously, but the only sure method is that first mentioned above. Thistles are such a nuisance that farmers can afford to spend some time in their effective eradication. A few may appear the second year after this treatment; if so repeat the cutting of the stalks, and if thoroughly done sure death is the result.—*American Cultivator.*

Transplanting and Cutting Back.

Whenever a tree is transplanted many of the roots are injured—a part destroyed. Those that remain when set out in a new place are in no condition to feed the plant as it was fed previous to removal. Hence the top must be cut back to restore the equilibrium. Let us instance the case of a newly-transplanted grapevine. If many buds are permitted to push and grow, the growth of each at the end of the season will be found to be of a feeble, immature kind. If, on the other hand, but one bud be permitted to grow, a strong, healthy cane will be the result. Thus we see in the former case the sap is distributed among many buds and shoots, while in the latter it is supplied to one. The tree or plant of any kind may live in either case. While, however, cutting back renders the chances of life greater and insures more vigor, we have still to consider whether a few strong shots are not more desirable than many feeble ones.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Good Food for Fowls.

All varieties of poultry can be kept well and economically upon screenings composed of all manner of seeds. They can be also kept upon table refuse, sour milk and decaying meat scraps and musty grain. This may be an inducement for keeping poultry, but the question arises whether it is the best way to keep poultry where an excellent quality of eggs and flesh is desired. Beef may be fed on distillery slops, but the quality is very much inferior to corn-fed beef. Onions, cabbage, clover and filthy water affect the taste and quality of the butter and milk of the cows to which they are fed. Pork made from corn is very much superior to the swill-fed article. When a fine quality of eggs and chickens is desired poultry should be vigorous and healthy, in order that their digestive organs may do their duty. Care should be taken to see that the poultry-house is properly ventilated and not kept too warm, as a vitiated atmosphere has very much to do with the profit and health of the flock. Poultry, to be kept profitably, must be watered, housed and fed abundantly, with frequent changes in diet. The poultry-keeper who attends to these details may reasonably expect to realize considerable profit. Some profit may, however, be realized when kept simply as the scavengers of the farm, if ordinary care is taken to see that they get sufficient food and shelter; but the quality of the product is inferior. Corn and wheat produce the richest flesh and eggs, and should be the principal food employed. Buckwheat and decaying vegetables are the poorest foods, not only for quality but color of flesh and eggs.—*Correspondence Country Gentleman.*

Breaking Colts.

There may be something good and useful thus far unwritten as to how to break a colt well. I may be allowed to try. When only about one week old put on the foal and let remain the head part of a halter. Soon after attach hitch-rein, by which to teach it to be led and stand hitched quietly without pulling backward, But, if not before, as soon as weaned break to halter; then commence to take up all its feet and clean hoofs with hook and short broom, thus serving a double purpose, by cleanliness to prevent thrush and slipping, and also to get it well used to having its feet handled preparatory to being shod. If of very large size and showing considerable "high stuff," it may be well to commence breaking to harness at one and a half years old. First, in stable, put on all the harness and spend considerable time in adjusting each part and buckling and unbuckling everything. Tie traces into breech rings, pretty closely drawn, buckle both girths, use no blinders on bridle and only loose check-rein. Let the colt stand several hours at a time with the harness on. After some days of this usage, a small string of bells may well be attached to the girth. Take the colt out of doors with harness on, and first in lot, afterward in street, teach it to handily be driven by the reins and to turn out on meeting teams and turn around corners. Go different routes daily. Then teach it to back, first by taking hold of the bridle, afterward by long reins. Always on return home teach your colt to stand still while being unharnessed. Three weeks' daily lessons of this kind and your colt will be fit to hitch to a light but strong sulky. Not less than two persons should be in active attendance now; and first commence by simply placing one off shaft in thill holder, and let the attendant barely keep it in place with left hand, while he holds the large ring of the bridle bit with the right, yourself meanwhile leading the colt forward by the opposite bit ring. Should the colt show signs of much fright the shaft may be removed from the holder and gently let down on the ground; then try again, and so on; when it cares nothing for the sulky then traces may be hitched, etc. Thus the ultimatum of good and easy breaking may be accomplished, and so moderately and gradually done that the colt will never know when he is being broken.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Never overload a team nor discourage it by a too heavy pull at first starting; nor start from a bad place, if possible to avoid it.

A change in seed is often very beneficial.

It is said that a pullet's first eggs are not so good as those laid later.

Fowls seldom tire of milk. They may eat too much grain or meat for health, but milk in any form is both palatable and healthy.

One of the most deleterious systems of gardening, says the London *Chronicle*, is to spade about a foot deep, while the subsoil remains untouched.

Decayed grain of any kind is highly injurious to stock. It has a paralyzing effect upon the animal fed with it, oftentimes causing death.

A single horse or a pair will draw far more and easier after getting up to their work than when first starting. Never draw the check-rein tight in heavy pulling or in driving a fast gait.

A New York farmer says that potato tops make the best mulch for strawberries. They are free from weed seeds, heavy enough not to be blown off and will pack and smother the plants as straw or hay will sometimes do. In spring they are so well rotted as not to need removal.

"W. S," asks if cutting potatoes to one or two eyes in a hill would be too small to produce good results. The best crop of potatoes we ever saw was from potatoes cut to one eye and planted one piece in a hill. There is a great waste of seed potatoes every year in our country through ignorance.—*New York Herald.*

A compost heap should be a permanent institution in every garden, and it will be found surprising how much fertilizing matter can be accumulated during a year. Such a structure need not present an unsightly or objectionable appearance; it may be built behind some hedge, or in a fence corner, and protected from sight by a few evergreens.

The most successful fruit growers, East and West, have decided that there is no better remedy for the codling moth than to pasture hogs in the orchard, to eat the wormy apples and the worms therein. If the orchards are too large for the number of hogs kept, sheep are turned in.

The prevalent idea that shallow plowing is sufficient for grass seed is an erroneous one. Unlike corn, the roots of which keep near the surface and require heat, the roots of grass require depth, moisture and colder soil.

There is said to be no cure for the disease in calves known as black leg or carbuncular erysipelas, when the swellings on the flanks and legs have appeared. In fact, cure may be said to be impossible at any stage, but prevention is easy. To prevent danger, give each one ounce of linseed oil daily for three days, and do not let the calves overfeed themselves.

Recipes.

JELLY CUSTARD.—To one cupful of any sort of jelly add one egg and beat well together with three teaspoons cream or milk. After mixing thoroughly bake in a good crust.

BRAIDED SAUCE.—Beat a cup of sugar and a heaping tablespoonful of butter to a cream, make into a pyramid on a small plate and grate nutmeg over it. Very simple, but a favorite for apple or berry puddings.

SIMPLE LEMON PIE.—Five eggs, two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of warm water, one cracker pounded fine, rind and juice of one lemon; bake with an upper and under crust. This should make two pies.

CHOCOLATE.—There are several methods of making breakfast chocolate. A very old French recipe has been carefully tested and found perfect by the writer; simply place a square in a cup and pour upon it enough boiling milk to dissolve it into a paste; meantime have the milk boiling in a saucepan until it boils to a bubble, then gently stir in the paste, stirring until thoroughly mixed, and sweeten to taste. The white of eggs foamed on top is an improvement.

Household Hints.

TO MAKE SHOES WATERPROOF.—A coat of gum copal varnish applied to the soles of boots and shoes, and repeated as it dries until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the soles waterproof, and make them last three times as long.

STAINED MARBLE.—A small quantity of diluted vitriol will take stains out of marble. Wet the spots with the acid, and in a few minutes rub briskly with a soft linen cloth until they disappear.

TO CLEAN SILVERWARE.—Frosted silverware or frosted ornamentation on plain silver should be cleaned with a soft brush and strong lye, accompanied by frequent rinsings in soft water. After the frosted parts are dry, the polished parts may be rubbed carefully with powder.

TO CLEAN BRASS.—Brass is cleaned with pumice stone and water, applied with a brush—an old tooth-brush will answer—polishing with dry pumice and woolen cloths. This will clean lamp burners, candlesticks, knobs and faucets, also pedals of pianos, and gas burners.

Trees and Moisture.

A report sent us by an undoubted authority on the subject of American forestry proves that since 125 years the necessary moisture of the soil in North America has decreased seven per cent. every quarter century in consequence of the wanton destruction of woodlands, and that a further continuance of these must most seriously affect the climate of the whole continent, to the great detriment of health as well as the fertility of the soil. That the picture is not overdrawn we can easily prove from the decline of horticultural products. From many States in which but a comparatively few years since peaches were grown on free land this luscious fruit has entirely disappeared, and many other garden products with it. According to the "Report upon Forestry," Southern Indiana, until shortly, had a regular peach crop, while now it is the rule for such crops to fail almost the same is the case with regard to the far more hardy apples and other fruits. Light frosts in May and June are no longer a rarity; the wheat market was in many places entirely killed by frost; in others from twenty to forty per cent. was lost. In many States in which, at the commencement of the present century, spring used to happen in February it is now delayed until the end of April, and the growing of wheat has become altogether problematical! An official report from Illinois (July, 1879) on the harvest, prospect, climate, etc., says the crops had suffered greatly from the want of rains in spring and the continuing cold winds, and the cause of both is referred to the indiscriminate destruction of woodland.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

A Trapper's Death.

Chris. Haltman, a trapper, who lived alone in his cabin a few miles from Moscow Mills, in Wasco county, Oregon, recently sustained a rupture while chasing a buck. He crawled through the forest for several hours, and succeeded in reaching the cabin. Three weeks later his nearest neighbor having called, found Haltman in a dying condition. He faintly told of the accident, said "I'm nearly gone" and not long afterward gave up the ghost. All the available surface of floor and wall within his reach was written over in charcoal. The writing proved to be his will. He had considerable gold, which he wished to be sent to relatives in the East. He never got up from the floor, and during the three weeks was unable to reach anything but a box of sugar and a bag of coffee, though he had plenty of provisions in the cupboards of the cabin.

A solemn old scientist printed the fact that by bathing the feet in tepid water a man could increase his circulation, and now all the editors are having tanks fitted to their office stoves.

SHAM BUTTER.

Some Points of Interest About Oleomargarine.

The New York correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* writes: We have been picking up some more points about oleomargarine. The legislature sent a committee down from Albany to investigate the sham butter business, and it was through the committee that we got the points. I don't know that any one ever had a consuming desire to eat oleomargarine, but if there ever

The Centre Reporter.

CYRUS KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., April 21, 1881

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee will be held at the Bush House, Bellefonte, on Tuesday, April 26th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at which it is earnestly hoped every member of the committee will be present. The apportionment of delegates to the different districts for the ensuing two years will be made, and other matters of importance to the party to be considered.

P. GRAY MEEK,
Chairman.

It seems likely the Legislature will adjourn May 5. This contemplates a session next winter, and we take it will be the end of biennial sessions in Pennsylvania. Some excuse can always be cocked up. Rascals.

The democrats have got Mahone again—they wont pair with him, and the other day Mr. Beck explained his refusal to pair his colleague (Senator Williams) with Mr. Mahone, by saying that the Democrats had determined not to pair with a Democrat. If Mr. Mahone would avow himself a Republican then the Democrats would talk to him about a pair. After speeches by Messrs. Pugh and Saunders the Senate adjourned.

A man built a house worth $10,000 at Andover, Mass., without spending a dollar. He bought all the material on six months' credit, and at the end of that time refused to pay. All the stuff was fast in the building, which he had sold to his wife. The labor was obtained on the same plan, and even the widow who boarded the workmen was swindled. The man lives placidly in his fine residence, but is not greatly loved by his neighbors.

Such rascality can be found in other quarters, and men that practice them are called "sharp" by some. But that is not sharpness, in is scoundrelism. A man can be sharp and need not be a dishonest man; we would not deem the highway robber a "sharp" man more than the one who robs his fellow men like the instance recited above.

In the state senate on 14, a memorial was read from the trustees of the Pennsylvania State College asking for an investigation into the affairs of the institution

Mr. Alexander offered a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators and seven Representatives to carry out the object of the trustees.

Mr. Laird submitted a proviso that the investigation cost the State nothing.

Mr. Alexander advocated the passage of the resolution, and Mr. Craig said the Agricultural College had failed to carry out the purpose of the Congressional land grant.

Mr. Beidelman characterized the college management as a fraud and swindle.

Mr. Laird said that it was a shame that a State so great in her resources should have her money so squandered until the treasury is bankrupt. He favored his amendment that the investigation should not be carried on with any expense to the State.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Everhart said the college had been a complete failure, and submitted an amendment that untill the committee report, the income from the land grant, amounting to $30,000 a year, be suspended.

Mr. Alexander raised the point of order that the amendment was not germane. The Chair decided the point not well taken.

The resolution was then agreed to.

In the senate on 11 Mr. Cameron (Rep., Pa.) said that a few days ago the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck) had taunted him with the fact that the Legislature of Pennsylvania had refused to sustain the course which its Senators had followed in this chamber. He was personally acquainted with nearly all the members of the Legislature, and a better, nobler and more patriotic body of men did not exist. That Legislature has passed a resolution indorsing the action of the Republican Senators on this floor, and he had no doubt that all patriotic Legislatures should follow its example.

Mr. Beck suggested that the Pennsylvania Legislature always happened to think right that which the Senator (Mr. Cameron) thought right. That Senator had shown that he had the power to do by telegram what he (Mr. Beck) had thought would take a personal visit to accomplish.

Don, in making out the Penn'a legislators, as the "best, noblest and most patriotic men that exist," must intend it as sarcasm.

Mahone and Riddlebergger will evidently be riddled by the people of Virginia. Ex-Congressman Goode, of the Norfolk District, has been traveling through Virginia during the past month in connection with the Yorktown celebration. He returned lately and says that in his inquiries in all the parts of the State satisfied him that the result of the coalition between the Republicans and Mahone will be to unite under Democratic leadership about all the respectability of the State against the rabble that will follow Mahone for public plunder & Mr. Goode predicts that the Democrats will carry the State by an overwhelming majority in the fall election. Another well-known Virginian from Richmond reports the feeling there over the coalition to be quite as intense as Mr. Goode found it elsewhere. He says that the Democrats have nothing to fear from a union of the Republicans and readjusters in Richmond, for such a union was ignominously beaten in November last.

RIDDLEBUGGERING.

The situation of affairs in the present session of the U. S. Senate, resulting from a republican coalition with Mahone, unrepentant reble and debt repudiator, we think warrants the coining of a new word in politics spelled thus, *Riddlebuggering.*

A correspondent of *The World* gives all rustic work that is exposed to the weather a coat of petroleum occasionally. It has a strong preservative power, converting soft perishable woods to the durability of red cedar. Farmers will find that an occasional wash of petroleum will greatly improve all farm implements, as rake and hoe handles, baskets, &c.

—One great reason why our legislators can do with less salary than heretofore, is that it costs them less for clothing since the establishment of the Philad. Branch. Let the salary be cut down we say, as the members can all make it up, and do make it up, by getting their fine clothes for so low a price from Lewins, manager of the Philad. Branch.

There is to be a re-arrangement of the judicial districts in this state. The changes proposed by the Senate bill affect fifteen of the most important districts of the State. Philadelphia and Allegheny are not changed. In brief, the rearrangement is as follows:

The twelfth district, now composed of Dauphin and Lebanon, is divided, each county being made a separate district, with Judge Henderson as Prsident Judge of the Lebanon district, and an additional Law Judge provided to assist Judge Pearson in Dauphin.

Of the Fourth district, consisting of Tioga, Potter, Cameron and McKean, and the largest in the State, Tioga and McKean will each be made separate districts, and Judge Williams, now President Judge, will probably be assigned to McKean, and Judge Wilson, present additional Law Judge, will become President Judge of Tioga.

Potter and Cameron will be joined with Clinton, now part of the Twenty fifth district, Elk, now part of the Thirty-seventh district, to form a new district, the President Judgeships of which will undoubtedly be a bone of contention between Hon. A. G. Olmstead, Republican, of Potter, and Senator John G. Hall, Democrat, of Elk, with about a thousand majority in favor of the latter.

Forest, now part of the Thirty-seventh district, is cut off from Warren and joined to Jefferson, now part of the Eighteenth district, leaving Warren a separate district, while Clarion, now constituting with Jefferson, the Eighteenth district is also made a separate district.

Perry and Juniata, now constituting the Forty-first district, are divided. Perry goes to Huntingdon and Juniata is joined to Union and Snyder, which now make, with Mifflin, the Twentieth district. Mifflin is joined to Centre for a new district and Clearfield, the remaining county of the Twenty-fifth district, is made a seperate district. Perry and Huntingdon make a new district, leaving Cambria and Blair, which make, with Huntingdon, the present Twenty-fourth district, to form a new district by themselves.

Fulton, which is now attached to Franklin as the Thirty-ninth district, will cut off and put in with Bedford and Somerset, now constituting the Sixteenth district, leaving Franklin separate.

Greene and Fayette, now constituting the Fourteenth district, are to be divided and Greene will be put in with Washington, which is now the Twenty-seventh a separate district.

The Seventeenth district, consisting of Lawrence and Butler, is to be divided and each county to make a separate district.

It is not expected that this reapportionment will be adopted without opposition and it is probable that changes may be introduced on its passage through the Legislature.

—The dead-lock in the Senate bids fair to run into the no-quorum business, because so many are pairing off, in order to reach the cheap Philad. Branch clothing store, for new suits. One senator thinks that he will offer a resolution requesting Lewins to establish a branch clothing store in the basement of the Capitol, so that senators need not lose time going to Bellefonte for new suits, and the public business could then go on without interruption.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

HOW THE WORK IS PROGRESSING IN BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that the worthy people of Pennsvalley would be interested in knowing how the good work is progressing in Bald Eagle section, we pen a short letter for your worthy and valuable paper, which has such a large circulation in the famous Pennsvalley. At a regular meeting of the Unionville Temperance Union on Saturday evening, March 18th, 1881, in the M. E. church at Unionville, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the association known as the Unionville Temperance Union, requests the ministers of the Gospel of the various denominations in Centre county to use their influence among their christian brethren and others, so as to mould public opinion among their voting members and others, against this abominable liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we request and implore you as ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ to aid those in their efforts to overthrow this gigantic evil, by forming societies in the districts where you preach the Word among the voting members and others, in favor of anti-license candidates to be put in nomination at the county convention to be held at Unionville, on Thursday, June 9th, 1881, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Resolved, That you see to and endeavor to send suitable delegates to said convention to represent the citizens of your districts in the selection of two anti-license candidates for the office of associate judge.

Unionville and Union township lead in the van in this county in the temperance cause and work. Our Society is now very large and still increasing. The Society is formed in this way:

We have no constitution or by laws; every member is placed upon his honor and takes the pledge to abstain, God helping them. We meet twice a month in the church; have a president, vice-president, secretary and executive committee. The committee furnish speakers for the Society, and make selections of various kinds. The meetings are interesting as well as instructive. What are you doing in Pennsvalley for the cause of temperance? We do not hear of any work going on in that vicinity, at least not through your paper. Are you forming societies against this the greatest human destroyer in the land.

It is to be hoped you will follow the example of your neighbor and sister village. Organize societies for by so doing we can unite and make our strength felt this fall in electing two anti-license associate judges. We would be glad and rejoiced to hear from your side.

If we could fairly understand the nature and effects of this fearfully destructive malady; could we fully realize that we have in our midst that which destroys more lives and causes more suffering and misery than any epidemic that ever visited our land, and that it is within our power to check its progress and to stop its devastation, would we not use the most efficient means to accomplish an end so grand and beneficent? Would we not be ready and willing to deal with it as we do with those terrible epidemics which at times desolate our country?

Three-fourths of all murders, crimes and pauperism directly result from the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicants.

And yet we are doing little or nothing and holding our peace while all this destruction is going on all around us. How long will the Christian church sit supine in the presence of this gigantic evil that is producing an amount of misery and ruin to body and soul for which no amount of Christian work in other directions can compensate?

In this day of noble Christian and philanthropic work, when every class of our suffering fellows are being carefully provided for, and we are looking after even the brute creation to see that no wrong is done them, cannot we unite in the attempt to remove the greatest of all evils which afflict our fellow men? In no way can this be so surely and efficiently done as by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks.

How long will the Christian Church collectively sit quiet in the presence of a traffic that makes the noblest good of society a dram, and is ever producing a mass of ruin and misery with which no amount of Christian labor and energy can cope? The strength of that traffic is the law, the law which annually renews the license, and thereby allows the annual outgrowth of a lawlessness and wretchedness that shame our Christian land.

Shall this state of lawlessness continue? If it does, who will be responsible but the Christian citizenship, that might otherwise determine it?

To all devoted Christian ministers and elders who are pledged to the cause of total abstinence we appeal for a greater diligence, with the full confidence that your labor will not be in vain in the Lord.

BALD EAGLE.

FOR THE REPORTER:—There seems to be an idea prevailing through the county that in case Prof. D. M. Wolf should succeed in being elected county superintendent, the northern half of the county would be presided over by the Rev. Mr. Kline, (now a candidate for the office) and the southern half by the Professor himself. In a recent conversation with him he expressed himself like the noble Hancock, that if elected he must enter upon the oath of office unpledged. He is too much a christian gentleman to allow himself to be guilty of such an act. Wherever this report may have originated, it is false, and was no doubt gotten up for the express purpose of accomplishing his defeat; and now since the time for the election is almost at hand, I would kindly ask the directors of the county to consider well before they cast their votes and not allow themselves to be carried away by a man of inferior merits and qualifications, as is often the case.

A FRIEND.

—Forepaugh offered $10,000 for the prettiest girl to travel with his show—then he offered $25,000 to Sam'l Lewins to manage his show for him, but Lewins refused, prefering to remain manager of the Philad. Branch clothing store, where, by selling garments at about cost he can do greater good to his fellow-men and yet make a decent living and die with a clear conscience and see every man and boy cleanly and decently clad. Hurrah for Lewins! Bravo!

FROM KANSAS.

MINNEAPOLIS, KAS., April 4, '81.

Ed. Reporter: I will send you a few lines for publication beliving your paper is read by every one in Centre county. It is now almost three years since I came to this state, and we met with many ups and downs, in this short time; but notwithstanding all this I am well pleased with the country and would not exchange in my present circumstances; if a man has some money he can buy more land here than he can back east, and if there is any industry about him he can make enough to fix himself and family comfortably; as a stock country I think it has no equal; winters, as a general thing, are mild, with the exception of this one, and it has been the worst winter I have ever seen in eastern Penn'a or Kansas, and every one says this is an exception. Of snow we had about one foot counting all. Farmers are sowing their spring wheat; fall wheat looks well and the prospects are that we will have a good harvest. Land is worth from $6 to $25 per acre; horses from $75 to $125; mules $80 to $150; cows $25 to 40; hogs 3 to 4 and $4 50; wheat .68 to .72; corn .25 to .30; potatoes .75 to .80; chickens, 25 a pair; eggs 8c; butter 15; everything else in proportion. W. H. GENTZELL.

GOOD HITS IN THE SENATE.

In a short debate in the Senate on 13th the democrats made some stinging thrusts.

Mr. Pendleton said: This man whom Mr. Riddleberger had moved to expel was a man and a brother, and the motion had been made because he was a negro, and a debt-payer, and a republican, and a nuisance generally. His colleague had stated that there was no bargain in this matter. He took his colleague's statement as he had made it. He knew nothing beyond the statements of gentlemen and the acts which had been done here in public; but he did not know that on Friday the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Mahone) had transferred to the republicans the control of the committee of the senate, and that on the following Tuesday the republican caucus had nominated for sergeant-at-arms a man for the introduction of whom the senator from Virginia had announced that he was alone responsible. He would ask the senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison) whether, if Mahone had not voted with the republicans, the republican caucus would have nominated Riddleberger? No answer. Then he would address his question to the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes). (After a pause.) Silent one, silent all. [Laughter.]

Mr Dawes—It is not fair for the senator to impute silence to this side, because we do not break into his speech. If he prepared that expression at home, it is proper he should insert it in his speach, but he has no right to assume that there is no answer to his speech, because he cannot be interupted just at this moment to spoil the figure which he prepared at home and committed to memory. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dawes charged that the democrats had attempted, both before and after the assembling of the senate to open negotiations, with Mahone, a charge which was emphatically denied on the democratic side.

Mr. Dawes, in continuing his speech, said that this was a fight in which there could be no compromise without destruction.

Mr. Hill (Ga.) spoke at some length upon the corrupt bargain between the republicans and Mahone, whereby the republicans sought to organize the senate. He severely critizied the action of Mahone, saying that he (Mahone) was untrue to the party which elected him to the seat he now occupies.

Mr. Mahone denied having been approached improperly by any senator. He had been asked by democratic senators as to what his action would be in regard to organization. Continuing, he referred to a remark of Hill's and asked that senator whether he intended to convey the idea that his (Mahone's) vote could be bought?

Mr. Hill—I meant simply to negative what I understand to be the charge of the senator from New Hampshire. If the senator wants me to go further and to say what I believe that is a different question, and I wish to say to the senator, now, that if he proposes to call to account everybody in this country who has a belief on that subject he has a heavy task on his hands, I will make no charge against any senator, but let not any senator invite my opinion, or compel my opinion by seeking to make that a charge which is not one, because he may get that opinion, and get it very fully.

Mr. Mahone again demanded to know whether Mr. Hill intended to convey the impression that his vote had been for sale.

Mr. Hill (not rising)—I answered fully: It will be in the Record.

Mr. Mahone—I say to the senator that if he did intend to imply that my vote had been, or could be bought, he states, or undertakes to convey, that which is foul, untruthful, false and that no man less than a coward would make it. Now I say to him that he can solve in his own mind whether he intended it or not, (addressing himself directly to Mr. Hill in a menacing tone). You can solve that, sir, if you choose. That is all I have to say to you now.

Mr. Hill rose to reply, but Mahone continuing his remarks said, You can solve that question for yourself whether you intended to convey that meaning or not.

A good deal of applause in the galleries which the presiding officer (Mr. Kellogg) endeavored to repress, and most of which, according to Mr. Pendleton, came from the front seat of the private gallery of senators.

Mr. Hill (studiously emphasizing every pointed expression)—Mr. President, I have too much respect for the senate, too much respect for myself, too much respect for the people, to bandy epithets with the senator from Virgina or any other senator here. I have never sought to receive, or to give, or to resent an insult in this chamber. I would not insult a senator in this chamber. The senator cannot insult me. He is powerless to insult anybody.

Mr. Cameron (Pa.) in a nervous and excited manner—What do you mean by that?

Mr. Hill—I am not dealing with the senator from Pennsylvania now, the senator (Mr. Mahone) asked me a question. I answered his question. I answered it explicitly. That answer is on record. It will remain there. It was a truthful answer. I answered precisely as I thought and felt at the time I used the words. Any senator can read the words. If the senator (Mr. Mahone) thinks that he can suppress gentlemen in discussion in senate by assuming to play the bully, he has made a mistake.

A motion by Mr. Farley to go into executive session was lost—20 to 20—and the senate, on motion of Mr. Dawes, adjourned.

—Such piles of ready-made clothing as are now to be seen at the Philad. Branch, were never beheid in this county before. It is perfectly astonishing. Coats, pants, vests, overalls, all kinds of underwear, from the finest and best to cheapest, in every variety and style, for men and boys, and children's suits as low as $1 50. The most surprising thing about this great stock of clothing is the very low prices at which they are marked.

ONE OF THE MEANEST MEN IN SUGAR VALLEY.

The following card appeared in the Philadelphia *Record* one day last week:

Dr. J. A. Houtz, of Sugar Valley Clinton county, Pa., and the wife of H. J Hockman, of the same place, have eloped. The woman has forsaken three children. The couple left on the 13th of November last, going from Lock Haven to Tyrone, and then down the Pennsylvania Central railroad to Philadelphia. I would like to have this in your paper. Any man who will trace him up and let me know at Sugar Valley (postoffice box 37) will recieve $50. He is about five feet eight inches in height and heavy set. Inclosed you will find a picture of him. He is considered one of the meanest men in Sugar Valley.

HENRY J. HOCKMAN.
Sugar Valley, Pa. April 6 1881.

GIVEN UP BY DOCTORS.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!" "Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—*Salem Post.*

—There is a big crop of mutual benefit life insurance companies, but nothing is surer of mutual benefit than to buy your clothing at the Philad. Branch, where Lewins, the manager, and Sternberg, his lieutenant, will sell you the best and cheapest clothing in the world.

GRAND GALA-DAY STREET PARADE AT BELLEFONTE ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

A solid mile of brilliant scarlet and gold artistically-wrought chariots, cages, dens and tanks, elegantly embellished by renowned master, with historical, alegorical and Biblical paintings, of usual beauty and interest, conveying to the looker on, as the great mass of magnificent elegance rolls up its pathway, that we have reached, within a hundred years, huge events, and that our country is "revolving in splendor" and "excelling in grandur" the gorgeous period in pageantry that existed in the days of the Roman empire, more than eighteen hundred years ago. Now in the 19th century, comes the admiration and the wonder of the world. The great Electric Light, with its motive-power, a gold, silver and nickel-plated, real steam fire engine, the entire cost of which was $25,000, will make one of the thousands of attractions that will adorn this grand Street Pageant. Following, will be the train of massive golden chariots and brilliant equipages of the entire cavalcade, with open dens of living wild carniverous beasts; Mardi-gras, in representative character of beasts, birds, and reptiles of the earth, sea and air in colossal porportions. These will be followed by "The Gigantic Indian Monarch, Empress," a war elephant, over one hundred and thirty years old, weighing six tuns, and nearly twelve feet in hight, worth $30,000, in gold (more than the entire ten pigmy elephants spoken of elsewhere) This living mountain of flesh—"a Goliah of the Pachyderms"—is a single feature alone worth one hundred miles of travel to witness. No one should hesitate to bring the family to witness one of the most superb sights ever seen by mortal man. Come early. Don't fail to see it.

DELEGATE APPORTIONMENT.

As the democratic county committee will in a few days apportion the delegates, under the rule, based upon the recent vote for President in the different boroughs and townships, we submit herewith a table of the official vote and the number of delegates to which each ward, borough and township will be entitled. Time being precious with us, Mr. B. F. Arney kindly consented to prepare the table for the REPORTER.

	Vote, '80.	Deleg's	Gain.
N. Ward } Belle.	103	2	
S. Ward }	141	3	1
W. Ward }	45	1	
Milesburg,	43	1	
Millheim,	124	2	
Howard,	62	1	
Philipsburg,	231	5	2
Unionville,	40	1	
Benner,	194	4	1
Boggs,	210	4	1
Burnside,	42	1	
Curtin,	85	2	1
College,	92	2	1
Ferguson,	225	4	lose 1
Gregg,	334	7	2
Haines,	239	5	1
Halfmoon,	49	1	
Harris,	142	3	1
Howard	98	2	
Husten,	66	1	
Liberty	94	2	1
Marion,	98	2	
Miles,	280	6	1
Patton,	66	1	
Penn,	168	3	lose 1
Potter,	400	8	1
Rush,	180	3	1
Snow Shoe,	137	3	
Spring,	212	4	
Taylor,	32	1	
Union,	79	1	
Walker,	220	5	1
Worth,	75	1	
	4596	92	

—Forepaugh's great show, it is said, will come to Bellefonte during the summer, induced altogether by the fact that his 7 to 800 hands will need new clothing by that time, and he expects to save $2,000 on the lot by purchasing suits at the Philad. Branch, where he can get each suit from $5 to $7 less than elsewhere in the United States.

A GRAND WORK.

J. Russell Manning, M. D., V. S., for twenty-five years a practical Stock Raiser and Veterinary Surgeon, has written a book called the *"Illustrated Stock Doctor and Live Stock Encyclopedia,"* and we learn that it is attracting special attention. He has treated the subject with a masterly hand. any person interested in Horses, Cows, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, would do well to obtain a copy at once. It tells how to buy, sell, breed, shelter, train, etc. how to know and cure diseases, and in language all can understand. The Publishers have renderd it *object teaching*, by illustraiting it with over 400 fine engravings. It is by far the most complete and valuable book lately issued by subscription, and we do not wonder that agents make money rapidly selling it Published by the well-known firm of HUBBARD BROTHERS, of Philadelphia.

MARKETS.

PHILADA. April 18—Wheat, No. 2 red 1 21—Corn 57—Oats, white 46—Cattle 6¼—Sheep 7¼.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Wheat, red winter 1 06—Coru 43—Oats 34—Rye 1 20—Barley 1 05.

BY UNIVERSAL ACCORD,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best for all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 4

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

One of the most remarkable issues of the day is a book on "False Gods, or the Idol Worshiper of the World" from the pen of Frank S. Dobbins, late of Japan; and published by HUBBARD BROS., of Philadelphia. This book is a beautiful volume of nearly eight hundred pages, and it contains two hundred and seventy-five illustrations which throw light upon every phase of the subject. The rise and growth of Idolatry is traced, with its many changes and transformations, peculiarities and resemblances, beauties and horrors. One is amazed as he reads this book and discovers what men do believe, and how they conduct their so called worship.

The style of the author is popular and instructive. One reads on in the work as in romance. Indeed a full treatment of this subject is so new a thing, that the book is a *novel*, in the best sense of term. Strange beliefs, startling rites, wierd ceremonies, shocking barbarities, charming myths, from Europe, Asia Africa, Oceanica, North and South America, from early days and from later days, all these blend in the attractive pages of "False Gods."

Such a book must sell. A view of is all that will be needed to carry it with purchasers.

—Nothing succeeds so well as success, and nothing you can wear can be cheaper than the clothing sold at the Philad. Branch, which is 25 per cent less than any other store—and you get no shoddy or auction goods, but a genuine warranted garment, manufactured by their own house and especially for the Centre county trade. Mind that always, and buy where you won't be cheated.

"IT IS CURING EVERYBODY,"

writes a druggist. "Kidney-Wort is the most popular medicine we sell" It should be by right, for no other medicine has such specific action on the liver, bowels and kidneys. If you have those symptoms which indicate billiousness or deranged kidneys do not fail to procure it and use faithfully.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

An American Edition of this long looked-for is announced by the enterprising and reliale house of HUBBARD BROTHERS, of Philadelphia. It is to be an exact reproduction of English Edition, and from the well known character of the house, accuracy and w really excellent book may confidently be expected. A special attraction of this edition we learn, is that it will contain a complete History of the whole Revision Movement, reason for it, the errors of the old version, the plan of the work, sketches of the distinguished men engaged in it, &c. The English edition will not contain this, and certainly every one will want to know all about it. As the price of this edition, containing both Testament and History, is placed exteml y low, it seems certain to become decidedly the most popular, because the most desirable edition issued, at a positively low price

Assignee's Sale.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Miles twp., near Stover's, on Friday, April 22nd, 1881

All that certain tract or piece of land bounded by lands of Jeremiah Haines, Geo. Woltert and others, containing sixty acres more or less, about twenty acres cleared, the balance in timber. Thereon erected a dwelling house and other outbuildings. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, when terms will be made known by

J. H. REIFSNYDER,
31mar td Assignee of Geo. Feidler.

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public Sale, on the premises, in Georges Valley, on TUESDAY, MAY 17, at 2 o'clock, the following valuable real estate of M. Decker, dec'd:

A FARM OF 140 ACRES, thereon erected a two-story House, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings, with running water near the door; a good Orchard with all kinds of apples and peaches, and all under good fence. About 50 acres are good TIMBERLAND. Also a SAWMILL on the tract. Terms made known on day of sale.

M. J. DECKER,
GREEN DECKER,
SUSAN DECKER,
apr7 Executors.

GOOD TIMBERLAND FOR SALE.—51 acres and 80 perches timberland, in Gregg twp., about one-half mile south of Geo. Gentzel's sawmill, near the public road, adjoining lands of Chas. Ripka, Geo. Gentzel and J. D. Decker. The timber consists of good yellow pine, pitch pine, hemlock and chestnut oak. Also

HOUSE AND LOTS IN MILLHEIM adjoining J. R. Reifsnyder on the south, Annie Albright, B. O. Deininger and D. A. Musser on the north; containing about one acre, having thereon a dwelling house, with good garden, 40 young apple trees, choice fruit, just beginning to bear; about 20 peach trees, 6 pear trees, and an abundance of grapes, sour cherries, and other fruit; also a well of good water, 30 feet deep, near the house. For further information apply to

JOHN S. AUMAN,
24mar3m, Farmers' Mills, Pa.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, of for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

If It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILLIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes quarts medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *Acts with equal efficiency in either form.*

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'rs, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, A. D., 1881, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The first and final account of H. A. Snyder, executor of &c. of John Masden, late of Liberty township, deceased.
2. The account of Jonathan and Michael Schenck, executors of &c. of David Schenck, late of Howard township, deceased.
3. The account of Michael Runkle, administrator of &c. of Margaret Ann Runkle (his wife) late of Spring township, deceased.
4. The account of John D. Decker, administrator of &c. of Geo. W. Faust, late of Potter township, deceased.
5. The account of Wm. Thompson, administrator of &c. of Harriet Klinger, late of College township, deceased.
6. The account of A. O. Furst, executor of &c. of Barbara Smith, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
7. The first and final account of Wilbur F. Reeder, administrator of &c. of Jacob Peters, late of Mississippi, deceased.
8. The first and final account of W. H. Goss, administrator of &c. of Jacob Goss, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
9. The account of Alfred Jones, executor of &c. of Wm. G. Myers, late of the borough of Philipsburg, deceased.
10. The account of Jonathan Weaver, guardian of Harvey C. Weaver, minor child of Solomon Weaver, late of Miles township, deceased.
11. The final account of John Rossman, guardian of George H. Stover, minor child of George Stover, late of Gregg township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of J. H. Wagner, administrator of &c. of W. C. Wagner, late of Philipsburg borough, deceased.
13. The account of George B. Coale, administrator of &c. of George Buchanan, late of Gregg township, deceased.
14. The account of Jeremiah Kline and Daniel K. Heckman, executor of &c. of Susana Kline, late of Haines township, deceased.
15. The account of James D. Gentzel, administrator of &c. of John Gentzel, late of Gregg township, deceased.
16. The final account of James W. Runkle, guardian of Etta on Wesley Breon, minor children of Daniel Breon, late of Gregg township, deceased.
17. The partial account of S. A. Woods, executor of &c. of Eliza Woods, late of Gregg township, deceased.
18. The account of Samuel Gramly, administrator of &c. of George Fredricks, late of Gregg township, deceased.
19. The account of David McIlhattan and John P. Moore, administrators of &c. of Margaret McIlhatlan, late of College township, deceased.
20. The account of Jacob Shultz executor of &c. of Magdalene Gerret, late of Miles township, deceased.
21. The final account of Peter Shultz and Henry Etters, executors, of &c. of John Edris, late of College township, deceased.
22. The second account of John Musser, Jr., executor of &c. of J. C. Bricker, late of Harris township, deceased.
23. The account of John Rossman, trustee to sell real estate of &c. of Peter Zeigler, late of Gregg township, deceased.
24. The account of James I. Ross, executor of &c. of John Ross, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
25. The account of David J. Moyer and C. M. Bower, executors of &c. of John Moyer, late of Haines township, deceased.
26. The account of Martha P. Odenkirk and John H. Odenkirk, executors of &c. of George Odenkirk, late of Potter township, deceased.
27. The account of Edward C. Humes, executor of &c. of Lucy Potter, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.
28. The fourteenth annual account of Daniel Rhodes and John Irwin, Jr. surviving trustees under the will of W. A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte, borough, deceased.
29. The first and final account of E. A. Carr, administrator of &c. of Aaron Partridge, late of Milesburg, deceased.
30. The first and final account of H. B. Grove, administrator of &c. of Henry Grove, late of Howard borough, deceased.
31. The final account of Mesh Williams, and J. W. Steward, executors of &c. of Scott Willims, late of Huston township, deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD,
March 28, 1881. Register.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM. OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, a relief is immediate; and when taken is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new Blood and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is sold by druggists, at No. 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. PINKHAM answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

I. D. Mingray druggist, Centre Hall.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

HAVE BY ACTUAL COUNT

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN STYLES

OF NEW

—SPRING DRESS GOODS,—

RANGING IN PRICES FROM

12 1-2 TO 50 CENTS PER YARD

Each and every style of the one hundred and fifteen, represents from THREE TO TEN DIFFERENT COLORINGS OR COMBINATIONS, making in the aggregate a stock not only the largest we have ever shown, but believed to be absolutely beyond competition,

WE SHOW:

SEVEN STYLES
At 12½ Cents.
All Half-Wool Stuffs. Most of them cost more to manufacture than our marked price, and represent some great bargains
They consist of BEIGES, ARMURES, PLAIDS, SILK-MIXED NOVELTIES and CASSIMERES.

FOURTEEN STYLES
At 31 Cents.
Consisting mostly of goods that in any other house would have been marked at 37½ cents at the very lowest, and comprise CASHMERE BEIGES, BEIGE FOULES, CASHMERE MELANGES, CHEVRONS, BEIGES, and MIXED PLAIDS.

TEN STYLES
At 15 Cents.
All Half-Wool Fabrics; many would be good value at 20 and 25 cents.
These are also TWILLED BEIGES, NOVELTIES, PLAIDS, STRIPES, ARMURES, etc.

FOURTEEN STYLES
At 37½ Cents.
Considered by many to include some of the best bargains at the counters. Among

The Centre Reporter.

SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa., April 21, 1881.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The signal service reports fom Yankton say, at 5 o'clock this morning the river is up to forty feet. but is falling. One hundred houses are submerged involving a loss of $50,000.

—Never go to Bellefonte without calling in at the Philad. Branch and examining the enormous piles of ready-made clothing to be found there—all manufactured by their own house and so cheap that the poorest are enabled to dress well.

AN ENTIRE RUSSIAN GARRISON KILLED.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent reports that Narn Kissar, the most advanced fort on the road to Mery, has been taken by surprise and captured by the Turcomans. The entire Russian garrison was killed.

—The lady who bought her goods at Lyon & Co's store says she slept sounder than ever before, because she got such extraordinary bargains.

ONE BROTHER KILLS ANOTHER.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Two brothers, John and Michael Watt, aged nineteen and twenty years respectively, living with their parents at Palestine, Texas, quarreled day before yesterday, and the former killed the latter with a knife.

—Albert Mingle, of Doll & Mingle, is now in the city, and will soon be back to Bellefonte with the largest, finest and best assortment of boots and shoes in this county, at prices lower than the lowest.

FORTY-FIVE VILLAGES DESTROYED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—Earthquake shocks of considerable violence have begun again in Scio. It is estimated that barely twenty houses remain inhabitable in the whole island. Forty-five villages have been totally destroyed, and the population in many localities has absolutely disappeared.

In June, 1877, Samuel Archer, eight years old of, Lackawaxen, Pa., was drowned accidentally, it was supposed while boating on the Delaware River with Charles Springsted, a playmate, thirteen years old Springsted. now in jail at Passaic, N. J., for robbery, has confessed that he threw him into the water and held him under until he was drounded because he hated young Archer's father.

Again has there been a great fall, but nobody hurt—the fall has been in the price of ready made clothing and nobody hurt, but all benefited by it. Every man saves money by getting his clothing at the Philad Branch—why mothers think of it, you can get a child's suit there as low as $1,50.

The annual profits arising from the millionaire, William H Vanderbilt's investments in U. S. government bonds, is $1,904,000. He recieved a check on the 31st of December last, for $476,000, being the interest for the three past months. The government pays him this enormous sum quarterly each and every year.

THE NIHILIST PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, April 10.—At the trial of the Nihilists on Sunday, Assistant Prosecutor Muravieff strongly denounced the revolutionary doctrines and deeds avowed by the accused, demanded the severest penalty for all alike and concluded by declaring that the fidelity of the people to the imperial throne was unshaken, and that the efforts of the terrorist party in this direction had proved absolutely abortive. The prisoners listened unmoved Jeliaboff and Kibaltchitsch took notes. Jeliaboff rose to speak in his own behalf. He was several times interrupted by the presiding Judge. When Jeliaboff finished the Court asked the accused if they had any further defense to urge and they replied in the negative. The Court retired to consider the verdict. After three hours deliberation they returned, at 6.20 A. M., with a verdict of guilty against all and sentence to death by hanging was pronounced. Sophie Pieoffsky's sentence will be submitted to the Czar for confirmation, because she is of noble birth. Sophie Pieoffsky asked that she be dealt with regardless to her sex. The prisoners received their sentence with perfect calmness and indifference.

LEWISTOWN

Marble & Granite

WORKS.

D. R. STRATFORD,

Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for arms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,

14octly CLEVAN DINGES. Centre Hall.

A GREAT VICTORY!

The Success of the

PHILA. BRANCH.
PHILA. BRANCH.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIUMPH!

Politicians Knock Under!

THE PHILA. BRANCH ON THE SIDE OF THE PEOPLE.

WE HAVE THE EXTREME SATISFACTION OF ANNOUNCING THAT THE PHILA. BRANCH IS NOW READY TO DO

BETTER THAN EVER

IN CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN, AND ARE AS ALWAYS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS

FOR GENUINE GOODS. CLOTHING

Manufactured by their own House and every Article Marked and Warranted.

SAM'L LEWINS, the Manager now

DEFIES THE WORLD & THE REST OF MANKIND,

even the man in the Moon. The PHILA. BRANCH never was beat, never will be beat and never can be beat for the *Cheapest Clothing* offered in or outside of Centre County.

All that is said here is meant. Go and See, and carry the news to your neighbor that

Money can Positively be saved at the **PHILA. BRANCH.**

—Mechanics and others, needing paints, oils, glass and varnish, will find a full line at hardware headquarters, Wilson, McFarlane & Co., who will be found fair and square dealing gentlemen, studying to please. Give them a call.

DEATH OF MISS DEUEL AT THE CLOSE OF FORTY-SEVEN DAYS' FASTING.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, April 12.—Miss Hattie Deuel died at a quarter before 1 o'clock yesterday, having completed full forty-seven days in attaining death by starvation. Miss Deuel was at the time of her death 52 years old. She has been invalid for many years, suffering ceaseless pain from neuralgia and nervous diseases, which made life a constant torture, driving her at length to the stern resolve to end an existance which promised no alleviation for her torments. Though her conduct has long been peculiar, her acquaintances never deemed her insane. Her will was strong, as is proved by the fact that from November, 1879, till within a few days ago she never uttered a word, though no impairments of her vocal organs existed. During her period of silence she only communicated with her friends by writing, and no reasoning or entreaty could induce her to speak a word.

Miss Deuel ate no breakfast on the 23d of February, and when a member of the family asked her why she had not eaten she replied, by writing on a slate: "I have no hope of recovery or relief, and am determined to die." All her family friends, and her pastor, Rev. Mr. Folsom, of the Presbyterian Church, used all their powers of persuasion in vain to induce the lady to change her resolve. She was inflexible. A proposition to use force in introducing food into her stomach was, after full consideration, abandoned, from belief that if that course should be taken it would only drive her into some other method of self-destruction. After the first week she asked her brother-in-law if drinking water would prolong her life. He replied that if she did not drink probably fever and delirium would set in, and that taking water would not sustain her life. After that time she drank from time to time every day a little water, but nothing else passed her lips after the 26d of February. Her gradual wasting away has been from day to day during the last ten days duly chronicled.

Not a drop of blood was found in her body, which weighed forty-five pounds. The stomach was also entirely void of any substance.

—The rag is not only taken off the bush but is taken off the poor man also by the Philad. Branch, which by honest dealing, low prices and genuine goods has enabled the poorest man and boy to wear decent clothes. Cheap clothing for the million and no shoddy, nor auction trash is the motto of the Philad. Branch.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The spring term of this Select School, located at Centre Hall, Pa., will begin on the 18th of April, 1881.

All persons desiring to obtain a thorough English or Classical Education, are respectfully invited to attend its sessions. Tuition from $4 to $8 per term. Boarding at very reasonable rates. For further particulars address.

H. F. BITNER, A. M., Principal.

1mar4t Centre Hall, Pa

A NEW STOCK

Next Week.

AT

WM. WOLF'S.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Now is the Time

FOR BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

NOTIONS. FANCY GOODS,

READY-MADE SUITS,

HATS, CAPS.

BOOTS AND SHOES

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CARPETS,

ETC., ETC.,

AT

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

A Cordial invitation is extended to the Public generally to call and examine the Stock and prices, as they cannot be beat anywhere.

L. & T. RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1	3	5	7
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	7 00	9 45	2 50	6 45
Lewisburg	ar 7 15	10 00	3 05	7 00
Millmont	8 03	10 11	3 13	
Fowler	8 37		4 05	
Coburn	8 45		4 25	
Spring Mills	10 15		ar 6 05	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2	4	6	8
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	ar 8 30	ar 2 00	ar 1 20	ar 6 30
Lewisburg	6 55	2 15	1 05	6 15
Millmont		2 43	12 35	5 40
Fowler		2 10		4 10
Coburn		1 50		4 00
Spring Mills		1 30		3 30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 4 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

LYON & CO'S

OPENING OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

—o—

We have just opened a big bargain in Child's short pants at 50c.
Best working pants for $1.15.
Good decent suit for Men 3.75.
A nice dress suit for 4.75.
Nice light Union Cassimere suit, 5.50.
A very nice, good-wearing child's suit for 2.00.
Splendid Cassimere dress suit, good enough for any one, 10.00.
WE HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF

Ladies' Spring Hats and Millinery.

Nice Walking Hats for Ladies at 28c.

In Dress Goods we have some Bargains worth your while to see.

Brocaded Dress Goods for 8 and 10 cents.
Momie Cloths at 18c, which we bought at a special bargain—they are worth 25c.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY IN MEN'S HATS—A FINE LOT OF FUR AND WOOL HATS.
Boy's Hat for 25c.
Good Men's Hats 50c.
A splendid line of Fine Stiff B rim Hats from $1 up to $3.
Light colored Stiff Brim Hats.

Boots! Boots! Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

The Biggest Stock in the County.

Good Shoes 98c. 1 25, 1 50, 1 75.
Fine Shoes, from 1 25, to 4 75.

All kinds of Country Produce Taken

LYON & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
(Branch Stores--Philipsburg, Reynoldsville and Houtzdale.)

Wilson, McFarlane & Co.,

HARDWARE

BELLEFONTE, PA.

We are specially prepared this spring to meet all the wants of the Farmer. We have a full stock and very low price. We have also on hand an excellent quality of "Farmers' Paint," ready mixed and ready for use. Inquire for the Celebrated

Pioneer Prepared Paint.

Remember the three Ps, Ps, Ps. We guarantee quality. We have also on hand Glass, Putty, and White Lead, Burning and Lubricating Oils. The largest and best assortment of

Ranges and Cook Stoves

ever brought to this County, and at exceeding low prices. Don't forget the place: Humes' block, Bellefonte. Have you seen the

Leader Horse Rake?

We have them. Call and see.

—Go for Doll & Mingle's new stock of boots and shoes, and you wont regret it.

The man who calls Arkansas "Arkansaw" strikes the Portland News as being a jackaw.

—Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Humes' block, have an unexcelled assortment of stoves, ranges and heaters, warranted to render satisfaction, and at lowest possible prices.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED BY A YOUNG WOMAN.

INDIANOLA, Tex., April 16.--On the 13th inst Ham Rugley, Deputy Sheriff of Matagorda County was accidentally shot and killed by a young lady friend who playfully pointed a pistol at him, saying: "I believe I will shoot you Ham" The bullet struck him in the neck, causing almost instant death.

—The New York World's Fair for 1883 is to come off after all, the manager having ascertained that the principal exhibitor, the cheap Philad. Branch clothing hall, Sam'l Lewins, manager, will take space in the building, which is expected to be the chief attraction, and it has been learned from Mexico that if Grant had had known this he would not have resigned the presidency of the board.

THE WISCONSIN ANTI-TREATING LAW INOPERATIVE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Arril 16 —In a test case to day to determine the legality of the Anti-Treating law of Wisconsin, it was found that the law was inoperative because of an error in the text of its enactment—the bill as drawn specifying the repeal of an old law that was dropped when the State statutes were recently revised. Judge Millery held the law to be inoperative and void.

—The new stock of boots and shoes which will be opened by Doll & Mingle will astonish the natives, big and little injuns; no humbug or cheat in any goods offered by these gentlemen.

An English company has bought the patent right of the Rhode Island Horse-shoe Company to manufacture horse-shoes outside of the United States and Canada, for $425,000. So attractive appears to be the scheme in England that although $675,000 will be required to start a factory by the 1st of May, the money has been subscribed three times over.

—Did you hear the news--Lyon & Co. have won the prize for the best store in the land better goods, more of it, and cheaper than any.

JURORS—APRIL TERM.

Traverse—1st Week.

Union: Austin Hoover; Ferguson: D H Young, Geo Eckle, A G Archly; Haines: James Weaver; Boggs: Thomas Wilson, James F Weaver, Austin Curtin; Spring: J H Barnhart, Wm Bell, M F Riddle, Wm Dale, J J Musser, G P Gentzel; Milesburg: O P Kreamer; Bellefonte: R C Cheeseman, John Meese, H S Hale; Potter: Aaron Runkle, James Spangler, E G Van Pelt; Rush: Pat McCann; Snow Shoe: George Fravel, Pat Kelly, James Gates, Abel Campbell; Taylor: Vinton Beckwith; Walker: Samuel Eby, W B Shafer, Henry Brown, Frank W Shamp; Miles: John S Emerick; Philipsburg: W Enoch; Gregg: G Jamison, John F Hagen; Half Moon: J A Hunter; Burnside: J Mulholland; Patton: G W Gray, Jacob Behres; Howard: Samuel Brockley, Robert Cooke, Sr.; Huston: Perry W Parsons, Z Murray; Benner: H C Knarr; Unionville: T E Greist; Worth: John P Williams; Penn: Peter Breon; Liberty: A C Bower.

Traverse—2nd Week.

Haines: T W Hosterman; Walker: Amt McMullen, A J Pletcher; Marion: Chas E Yearick; Ferguson: John B Goheen, Pierce S Gray, Jno A Weaver, David Fye; Curtin: Henry Theil, Wm Mann; College: D C Gingerich; Miles: Jeremiah Jones; Union: John H Stover; Patton: Daniel Heckman, Henry Reeser; Potter: William Benner, Calvin Bottorf; Bellefonte: And Morrison, W F Reynolds, A C Mingle, D M Leib, William Zeller; Huston: Daniel Irvin, William Saunders; Howard: James Turner; Benner: Wm T Baeley; Gregg: S J Herring, John S Auman, Sping: T M Barnhart; Rush: G Beck; Worth: Reuben Ardry; Boggs: Morgan M Lucas; Millheim: Frank Knarr, B F Keister; Harris: John Meyers; Unionville: Edward Lucas

—Lord Beaconsfield the great prime minister of England, otherwise known as D'Isreli, died on Monday in London yet the Philad. Branch will keep open and not go into mourning, as it is none of Uncle Sam's funeral. The Ph. Branch must be kept open to accomodate the people with good cheap suits even if John Bull does take offence.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

GOLD. Great chance to make money We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage making money fast. You can devote all your time to the business or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 15jul

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,
No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept. may187

DOLL & MINGLE.

BROCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BOOTS & SHOES,

A complete stock of entirely new Goods.

Fit and Quality Equal to Any.

GOODS BOUGHT DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, THEREBY SAVING CUSTOMERS THE DOUBLE PROFIT GENERALLY PAID.

We ask you to examine our Goods, and then compare prices with other Dealers.

WE HAVE A SHOE FOR $1 00,

WHICH WE CANNOT RECOMMEND TO WEAR A YEAR, BUT WE DO RECOMMEND AND GUARANTEE OUR BETTER GOODS.

If you want a shoddy Shoe we can give it to you, but we prefer giving customers the worth of their money.

We can save you money—and a dollar saved is a dollar made.

GIVE US A CALL.

Doll & Mingle,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

If you want a nice

SET OF DISHES

Best White Granite Stoneware

—OF THAT—

FINE "K T & K" BRAND

all straight goods,

COME TO US FOR IT.

We have no mixed brands. All straight "K T & K" ware. And sell IN SETS or any separate pieces

Can show the FINEST

LINE OF CROCKERY-WARE

ever offered for sale in

CENTRE COUNTY,

And have just gone through our stock and made a

Considerable Reduction in Prices.

SECHLER & CO.,
BUSH HOUSE BLOCK BELLEFONTE PA.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

—o—

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, April 21, '81

With Direct Railway AND TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD.

Whitmer & Co's

NEW CASH STORE AT

SPRING MILLS,

OFFERS SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS FOR YOUR TRADE.

Come and see the MODEL STORE of the Valley.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Communion in the Evang. church of this place on Sabbath of this week.

—Were pleased to have a call from our old friend, ex-sheriff Kline, the other day.

—Fresh groceries received at headquarters—Sechler's, every week. All spices pure—all goods warranted as represented. All kinds of country produce taken at Sechler's grocery.

—Messrs. John Shannon, ex-sheriff Kline and Mr. Gordon, surveyor, last week ran the line for dividing Haines township into two election precincts.

—Various kinds of the choicest seedling potatoes—some new kinds—to be had at Sechler's grocery. It always pays best to get the best.

—The most *stuck-up* things just now are the stinking little ingenses—only 40 cents a quart.

"They cannot all lie," was the observation of one while reading the endless testimonials to "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It is infallible.

—Fishing having been interrupted a little by cold and wet, the beauties will be all the larger, hungrier and plentier for it—so haste to Deschner's fortackle, he has the best and most complete assortment of hooks, flies, lines, rods ever offered in this section.

—Rev. Roeder will administer the Lord's Supper in the Ref. church of this place, next Sabbath morning.

—Easter was a very fine day with us. Monday chilly and wet.

—Perry Stover intends erecting a large building at Coburn station, the coming summer—probably for a business stand.

—A firm has purchased from Musser & Gephart 4000 acres of timburland in Poe Valley at $9 per acre.

—We are in receipt of "The Wittenberger," for April—the College monthly at Springfield, Ohio. It is neat in its make-up and altogether a readable magazine. Our young friend, D. J. Mitterling, of this place, is one of the Alumni editors.

—Tuesday was a very fine day; Wednesday was rainy.

—The farmers in the lower end of the valley have been plowing for some time—a little ahead of farmers about here.

—Farmers who want a gate that any boy can handle, and which is strong and cheap, and opens to any distances from a few inches to 15 feet—either horizontally or vertically, read Michael Condo's advertisement. The best thing out.

—Preaching in the Lutheran church Centre Hall on Sabbath evening. Communion Services on the 8th of May 10 A. M. Preparatory Services Saturday May 7th 2 P. M.

—Wm. Wolf goes to Philadelphia next week for a stock of new goods; which no doubt will excel for quality and assortment. Mr. Wolf never does things by halves, and his store ranks among the foremost in the country.

—Farmers, take notice, that Valentines want all kinds of produce, for which they will give you the highest market price. They lead in produce always, same as they do in dry goods, etc.

—Be wise,
And advertise.

—A great business boom, has started—read the live advertisements of our leading business men, in this issue of the REPORTER and Supplement.

—The best price is always paid for butter, eggs, potatoes and other produce, at Valentines' store,—farmers remember this, and try them.

—On Monday, says the Harrisburg *Patriot* of 13th, while Rev. James Calder was driving down the hill leading eastward from the State street bridge the spindles of the front wheels of the vihicle broke, pitching him out, but not injuring him to any extent. The horse ran away and was caught some distance out State Street, badly injured, the shaft having pierced his side. The buggy was considerably broken.

—In a week or two, Dinges will have his spring stock opened, and will then show what he can do in the way of selling goods cheap. You can do no better than to call upon him and examine his stock, as he promises to offer unprecedented bargains.

—An unusual rush of advertising compels us to issue a supplement. The large and insreasing circulation of the REPORTER make it one of the best mediums in the county for advertising, and many of our business men are alive to the benefits of it, as will be seen by examining this issue with supplement.

—We are indebted to James Gilliland, of Md., for copy of "Historical Sketches of the Snow-Shoe Region," from his own pen. It is a valuable contribution to the history of that section of Centre county.

—Barnum has his eye upon Bellefonte for his "greatest show upon earth." He looks to the health of his hundreds of employées, and by pitching his tent at Bellefonte he can replenish his groceries—he will lay in a stock of pure, fresh and wholesome food from Sechler's famous grocery, which will do him until he reaches Chicago. Let other people, housekeepers, take a hint and do as Barnum does.

—One of the notable business successes in this county is the hardware establishment of H. K. Hicks, whose business during the last year shows an increase of $11,000. The system and tact with which business is conducted there in addition to its being one of the most complete hardware establishments in the state, have made it headquarters in central Penn'a for hardware. Mr. Hicks is a perfect fair-dealing gentleman, who has never yet wronged a customer to a farthing's worth, and all connected with the establishment are obliging and accommodating. Farmers, mechanics, builders, all, will find Hicks' headquarters for hardware.

BLACKSMITHING. Mr. B. F. Wiser having opened shops opposite the Lutheran Church, at Centre Hall, offers his services to the people of this vicinity in all the branches of blacksmithing. With many years of experience he feels his work will render satisfaction, and kindly asks a share of patronage. 7ap3m

—A thorough and safe remedy is Dr Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents: 17mar 5t.

—Nothing so good for Headache and Dyspepsia as Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. All Druggists sell them. 17mar 5t.

—Pool's Signal Service Barometer, or Storm Glass and Thermometer combined, for sale by J. O. Deininger Centre Hall. Price only $1.00. Pretty and useful, should be in every family. 24 feb.2m

—Judgement Exemption notes—tight note—for sale at this office, 15c per dozen. tf.

PERSONAL.

—M. B. Duck requests us to state that he has left the Evangelical Association at Egg Hill.

—Mr. Sam'l Kramer, of Effingham county, Ill., formerly of Haines township, is back on a visit.

—Mr. Michael Kerstetter, of Spring, a democrat in whom there is no guile, paid the REPORTER a visit, a few days ago. Mr. Kerstetter is a candidate for sheriff—law-breakers would find him a man with a stout grip.

—Read letter of Clevan Dinges, in regard to his large stock that he is now purchasing in the cities.

—Prof. W. T. Meyer brought a second term of singing school to a successful close in Aaronsburg on last Saturday evening. The Professor is a first-class musical director.

—Dr. J. W. Stemm has removed his store from Linden Hall to State College.

—The old familiar horn of the meat-man is heard on our streets again—Jake Solt blows it.

—Thomas Mingle, of Aaronsburg, left for Council Bluffs, Iowa, Tuesday.

—Jerry Stover, of Farmers' Mills, paid the REPORTER a pop visit, Tuesday.

—Frank Bible—candidate for Recorder—interviewed the REPORTER Tuesday. as Frank is the only democrat in the Bible family, we suppose he must belong to the revised edition.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" never fail to cure biliousness, indigestion, or headache. Sold by all druggists.

—Mr. and Mrs. Judge Orvis will celebrate their silver wedding on Friday evening, 22nd inst. The editor and lady acknowledge the honor of a card to this their 25 anniversary; and we here join with scores of others in extending to them our hearty congratulations and good wishes for a much longer and happy future, and that as each anniversary makes its round, the Judge and his estimable better half may find it as but a continuation of the honey-moon of 1856.

May happiness be theirs unto all time.

—This is a backward spring for fishing—and farming.

—The best bill of fare is to be had at Sechler's grocery. You get just what you want, and the best at that. All Sechler's goods are first class, they deal in no other.

—Lyon & Co ahead of all others for latest styles dress'goods, ready made clothing, &c. They have just opened an immense stock.

—The town of Janesville, Clearfield county, has a population of 200, and of that number 21 persons have died of the fever in two months. During the winter the town was scourged with diptheria, and the schools had to close in consequence. The fever followed, and although it was checked for a time, it broke out again in Mr. Spencer's family and spread in the town at a frightful rate.

—Why, goodness, alive, mothers, fathers, guardians, you can get a child's suit at the Philad. Branch at from $1.50 up! What cheaper can you wish? Just go and see, and don't miss these unexampled bargains.

—The Lewistown *Gazette* says that Judge Belford is holding possession of the Walters house on the corner of the diamond lately purchased by one of the loan and building associations, and refuses to go out to make room for R. M. Gillmore and his family, who rented it. The house it is said, is barricaded, victualed and armed for a three months siege, and a lively time is expected when the war begins.

—If you have any potatoes to sell, Valentines' store will take all you have, and give you the highest price. They will buy all the potatoes offered.

POSITIVELY AT COST.

Fourteen hundred dollars worth of Boots and Shoes, and Rubbers, being the inventory of the City Shoe-store—Graham & Son offer the same AT COST at their store, in lots or by the pair, during the two weeks of April court. This is a chance rarely offered. The goods are all in good order. 2t

—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 2nd, 1881, at 12 o'clock. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. MCCLURE,
Secretary.
21ap3t

AGENTS Wanted TO SELL FALSE GODS

By F. S. DOBBINS, late of Yokahama, Japan. A new work of matchless interest, describing the strange superstitions of Heathen Nations in all parts and ages of the world. The only volume ever issued covering this great subject. Contains a thousand facts stranger than fiction—the wild imaginations of Idolaters concerning Deity and Spirits, the Destiny of Man, with all the strange beliefs, legends, customs, forms of worship, temples, shrines, sacrifices, etc., connected therewith. Illustrated and bound in unique style. A truly wonderful book, certain to sell immensely. For sample pages, terms, etc., address HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Philad. 21ap3t

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Centre, and that application will be made at the next session of said Court to grant the same.

John Anderson,	Bellefonte boro.	Eating House.
H C Yeager,	do	Saloon.
Fred'k Smith,	do	Eating House.
Ed Brown, Jr.	do	Tavern.
Henry Brockerhoff,	do	do
Dan'l Garman,	do	do
W. R. Teller,	do	do
G. E. Parker,	Philipsburg boro.	Saloon.
John Ramsdale,	do	Tavern.
Robert Lloyd,	do	do
C. A. Faulkner,	do	do
James Passmore,	do	do
Jeffrey Hayes,	Rush twp.	do
Jonathan Kreamer,	Millheim boro.	do
W. S. Musser,	do	do
J. H. Odenkirk,	Potter twp.	do
David J. Meyer,	do	do
D. H. Ruhl,	do	do
P. H. Stover,	Penn twp.	do
John G. Uzzle,	Snowshoe twp.	do
Geo. Hazel,	do	do
Samuel Boyer,	do	Eating House.
James L Delong,	Liberty twp.	Tavern.
Gottlieb Haag,	Spring twp.	do
H G. Shaffer,	Haines twp.	do
Henry Robb,	Walker twp.	do
Emamuel Brown,	Miles twp,	Saloon.
Alois Kohlbecker,	Boggs twp:	Tavern.
Jacob Cooke,	Howard boro.	do
Geo. Miller,	Gregg,	Tavern.
E. T. Livingston,	Ferguson,	Tavern.
D. P. Peters,	Snowshoe,	"

J. C HARPER,
Proth'y.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools, RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

MR. DINGES TO THE PUBLIC.

To The REPORTER:

Philadelphia, Monday, April. 18. 1881.

I thought I would drop you a few lines to our paper and show how the markets are etc. . . . . .

But to turn to business I would call the attention o my friends to the fact that I have struck an excellent market. I have bought sugars, syrups and coffees, "all pure goods" very low.

I have bought the greatest job in ready made clothing—an immense stock having been closed out at nominal prices.

I expect to buy dry goods and notions to day. And as I am doing a cash business I intend selling goods cheaper than they have ever been offered in Centre Hall; and I will prove to Penns Valley that it is useless to go to Bellefonte to save money.

Examine our goods and prices.

Very Resp'ly,
CLEVAN DINGES.

THE GREATEST BLESSING.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.—*Eagle.*

LORD BEACONSFIELD DEAD.

LONDON, April 19, 5.30 a. m.—Lord Beaconsfield is dead.

MARRIED.

In Milesburg, November 25, 1880 by Rev. W. O. Wright, Mr. Alfred B Haupt and Miss Emma Hoover, both of Bellefonte.

On 5th inst., by Rev. George P. Hartzell, Mr. Ira M. Packer and Miss Mary E. Robb, both of Curtin township.

On March 30, by Rev. W. O. Wright, Mr Emanuel Noll and Miss Sarah C. Thomas, both of Milesburg.

DIED.

At Booneville, on 13th, inst., Harvey Schrack, aged 22 years, 10 months and 4 days.

Near Spring Mills, April 15, of Scarlet fever, Lora Nye Jamison. Age 10 years, 11 months, and 25 days.

In Potter Township, April 2nd 1881, Franklin Harper, only son of Alfred and Allie M. Durst, aged 3 years, 7 mo. and 11 days.

By this dispensation of Divine Providence, these parents have been sadly bereaved of a bright and promising child in whom many fond hopes were centered. That fell disease croup laid its grasp upon their darling, and every effort of tenderness and medical skill failed to detain him here. He is now

"Far from a world of pain and sin
With God eternally shut in".

THE BEST OUT.

THE

Rolli'g Pulley Gate.

This is the best, cheapest, easiest handled gate yet invented. Can be opened with ease from a few inches to 10 or 15 feet, and also swung at right angles, as well as raised to permit the passage of hogs. These gates are put up for $1 50 to $2 00. Apply to M. Condo, Centre Hall. 21ap6t.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

(Opposite Court-house.)

H. BROCKERHOFF, Prop'r. WM. MCKEEVER Manager.

Good sample rooms on first floor. Free buss to and from all trains.

Special rates to Witnesses and Jurors. 21apry Strictly First-Class.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday, 23d day of April, A. D. 1881, at 1.30 o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate of the defendants, to wit:

No. 1.

Suit of Michael Stiver vs. Adam Stover, et al, Ven. Ex., No. 12, April T. 1881. Debt, $303 85. Dale, att'y.

All that certain lot of timber land situate in Harris townsh ip Centre county Pa. Bounded and described as follows to wit, on the north side of Tussey mountain adjoining lands late of George Boal on the north, James Irvin on the east and west, and Centre Furnace on the south, beginning at stones thence south 204° east 40 perches to a stone thence south 72¾°, west 212 perches to a chestnut oak thence north 204° west 40 perches to stones thence north 72¾° east 212 perches to place of beginning, containing 49 acres and 75 perches and allowance. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Adam. Jonathan, Samuel, David, William and H. M. Stover.

No. 2

Suit of Mary Lynch vs. Philip Carper, Ven. Ex., No. 59, April T. 1881. Debt $2275 00. Furst att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Patton township Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows, Beginning at a post being the northeast corner of Penna Furnace Campany lands thence along said land south 50° east 125 perches to small white oak thence along lands of Thompson, McCoy & Co., north 56° east 176¼ perches to stones thence along land of Thompson, McCoy & Co., north 34° west 125 perches to stones thence along lands of Jeremiah Mayes, south 56° west 169 perches to place of beginning—containing 127 acres 100 perches and allowance, thereon erected a two-story frame house bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip Carper.

No. 3

Suit of George A. Bowes use of vs Julia Dolan Exec'x Ven. Ex. No. 60 April T. 1881. Debt, $16 95. Heinle att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows to wit, bounded on the north by an alley, on the south by the canal, on the east by the Thomas estate, on the west by Shirk's heirs—containing one fourth of an acre, more or less, thereon erected a small dwelling house &c. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Julia Dolan, Executrix of &c. of Thomas Dolan deceased.

No. 4.

Suit of Rosa Pierce use of vs J. H. Pierce, Fi. Fa., No. 45, April T. 1881. Debt $1962 50. A. & B. att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Philipsburg Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows to wit, bounded on the south by North front street, on the east by Laurel street, on the west by lot of Mrs. Myers and on the north by Second street, fronting on North street 66 feet and extending along Laurel street 220 feet. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, two large store rooms, a ware room, marble yard, stable and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. H. Pierce. No. 5.

Suit of J. H. Pierce use of vs Daniel Butler Fi. Fa. No, 33 April T. 1881. Debt $237 85. A. & B. att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Rush township Centre county Penna Bounded and described as follows, bounded on the south by the Whitecomb property, on the east by lands of the old Swartz property and others and on the north by lands of the Whitecomb property—containing 70 acres more or less, thereon erected a one and half story frame house, log barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Butler. No. 6.

Suit of W. H Blair et al vs John Copenhaver. Fi. Fa No. 61 April T. 1881 Debt $1750. B att'y.

All that certain lot of unseated land situated in Rush township Centre county Penna. Surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated the 13th day of March A. D. 1794, granted to Mary Smith—containing 433 acres and 153 perches and allowance.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of unseated land situate in Rush township Centre county Penna. adjoining the above described tract, surveyed on a warrant dated March 13th 1794, granted to Daniel Turner—containing 433 acres 153 perches and allowances.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of unseated land situate in Rush township Centre county Penna, adjoining the last mentioned tract surveyed on a warrant dated 13th day of March 1794 and granted to James Turner, containing 433 acres and 153 perches and allowance. The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad running through these several tracts.

ALSO.

All these certain tracts of unseated land situate in Rush township Centre county Penna, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated the 16th day of May 1793 granted to John Musser—containing 433 acres and 153 perches and allowance.

ALSO.

One other situate in Rush township, Centre county Penna, adjoining on the north by a tract surveyed on a warrant dated 16th day of May 1793 granted to Richard Peters. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Copenhaver.

No. 7.

Suit of H. M. Ligget et al use of vs John D Gardner Fi. Fa. No. 62 April T. 1881. Debt $1000 00. Love att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Liberty township Centre county Penna, on the main road leading from Lock Haven to Milesburg. Bounded and described as follows to wit, on the north by lands of Michael Shank, on the west by lands of heirs of Samuel Bechdol, on the south by Bald Eagle Creek, on the east by lands of Benjamin Liggett now owned by P. B. Crider—containing one hundred acres and allowance of six per cent. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John D. Gardner.

No. 8.

Suit of the First Nat. Bank of Bellefonte vs J. H. Wagoner et al Fi. Fa. No. 38 April T. 1881. Debt $2150. B. & Y. att'y's.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant's in and to all that certain tract of land situate in the township of Rush, in the county of Centre Penna, in the warrantee name of John Hambright and described according to a survey made thereof by David Hough on 30th of August 1858, viz, beginning at a pine tree corner thence extending by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, north 55½° east 314 perches more or less to a white pine a corner thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Casper Shaffner, south 38½° east 233¼ perches more or less to a red oak tree or black oak fallen thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Robert Speer, south 51½° west 32 perches more or less to a post thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Geo. Huffnagle, north 38½° west 232 perches more or less to place of beginning—containing 433 acres and 100 perches and allowance according to said Hough survey.

ALSO.

All the right title and interest of defendants in and to all that certain tract of land situate in the township of Rush, in the county of Centre aforesaid, in the warrantee name af Andrew Graff, bounded and described as follows, beginning at a hemlock tree a corner, thehce extending north 50° west 320 perches more or less to a pine tree corner thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Christian Musser, south 40° east 260 perches mere or less to a sugar tree a corner, thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of John Hambright, south 50° west 320 perches more or less to a pine tree corner thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Sebastian Graff, north 40° east 230 perches more or less to place of beginning—Containing 433 acres and 153 parches more or less.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in an to all that portion of a tract of land situated partly in the township of Rush county of Centre and partly in the township of Morris in the county of Clearfield, lying and being in the township of Rush aforesaid, upon which are erected two frame houses, an old saw mill and other outbuildings, the whole tract being bounded and described as follows, on the north by lands late of the estate of Henry Lorraine deceased, on the east by lands late of —— and Kyler, on the south by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff and on the west by lands lately of Brenner & Co.—contaiding 407 acres and 138 perches more or less, surveyed the 1st day of April 1793 on a warrant in the name of Christian Musser.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Philipsburg, in the county of Centre aforesaid. Bounded and described as follows, beginning at a post corner of William Ward's lot and running by said Ward's line north 59½° east 230 feet to corner of Ward's lot thence south 31½° east 66 feet to post thence south —° west by land of Chester Munson 184 feet to post corner on the line of graded road thence by the same 68 feet to the place of beginning having thereon erected a twe-story frame dwelling house.

ALSO.

All the right, title and the interest of the defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Rush in the county of Centre aforesaid Bounded and described as follows, beginning at a post on the west side of the Spruce Creek and Philipsburg Turnpike road adjoining lands late of R K. Meihan thence by said land north 80° west 51 9-10 perches to hemlock thence by land of Chester Munson north 9½° east 11¾ perches to post thence by land now or late of Wm. Hauk, south 80° east 51 9-10 perches to post on turnpike thence along the same south 9½° west 11¾ perches to place of beginning—containing 3 acres 129 and 3-10 perches and no buildings.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Rush in the county of Centre aforesaid, situate on the west side of the turnpike leading from Tyrone to Philipsburg, about three fourths of a mile south of the borough of Philipsburg, bounded on the north-west and south by lands now or lately of John W. Mattern, thereon erected a two story frame or plank dwelling house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John H. Wagoner, adm'r of &c of William C. Wagoner, deceased, Mrs. Wagoner mother, John H Wagoner brother and heir of said deceased, and John H. Wagoner defendant of said Wm. C Wagoner, deceased.

No. 9.

Suit of Nathan Kephart vs Sarah Thomas. Debt $169 38. Fi. Fa., No 63 April T. 1881, A & B., att'ys.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Central City, Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows, viz, bounded on the west by Moose Run, on the north by Emanuel Schroyer, on the east by Campbell & Sons and on the south by the Bald Eagle and Tyrone Railroad—containing one-half an acre more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sarah Thomas.

No. 11.

Suit of Jacob Pletcher and L. F. Metzler, Exrs., vs Jacob A Walker. Fi. Fa., No. 66, April Term, 1881. Debt $480. A. & B., atty's.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Curtin township, Centre county, Penna., bounded and described as follows viz: Bounded on the west by Jacob Pechtol estate, on the north by —— Confer and Daniel Pechtol, on the east by —— Confer and on the south by Jacob Pechtol estate, containing 140 acres more or less. Thereon erected a one and a half story log house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob A. Walker.

No. 12.

Suit of Bellefonte B. & L. Association vs. Charles McCafferty.

All those two certain messuages, tenements and tracts of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On a thereof beginning at a corner of Allegheny street and alley twenty feet north of lots of Robert Valentine, thence north 200 feet along said street, thence east 200 feet to land of Wm McClelland and Charles McCafferty, thence south along said land 200 feet to an alley, thence west 200 to the place of beginning. The said tract lying on the east side of Allegheny street. No building.

The other thereof lying on the west side of Allegheny street: Beginning at a corner of Allegheny street and an alley 20 feet north of lots sold by James A Beaver to Jos L Birkey, thence north 100 feet to lands of Charles McCafferty thence west along said lands 230 feet to other lands of said McCafferty; thence south 100 feet to an alley, thence east along said alley 200 feet to place of beginning. No buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by Cherry alley, on the east by lot of John Cox, on the south by Bishop street and on the west by lot of D Cumming, said lot fronting 60 feet on Bishop street and being known and designated as lot No 81 in the general plan of said borough. Thereon erected a two-story double frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain parcel or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Shortlidge & Co, on the east by other lands of Chas McCafferty on the south by a street and on the west by other lot Charles McCafferty, now occupied in part by Michael Kelley, having a front of twenty feet on said street and extending back 200 feet to lands of Shortlidge & Co. Thereon erected a double frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles McCafferty.

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff.

THE GREAT "BEE HIVE" STORES.

Having given the Gents' Department ample time to explain its good qualities we will now turn our attention to the Ladies, Department, to which we are paying our utmost attention to have the most complete in Centre county. We do not like to include Philadelphia, but in most departments they can not beat us.

Our Mr. Bauland has just returned from the East, having purchased the largest and finest stock of Dry Goods for cash ever brought to Bellefonte, which we will sell for cash at such low prices as to astonish the public.

As the amount of goods purchased for this Spring is so immense, it will be impossible this time to mention many specialties. We expect most of our goods will be here this week, and will try to have them ready for sale during this week

We wish to inform you of a few bargains that will not be sold again for the money. These prices defy competition: One Case of Cotton Beiges or Wash Poplins at 8 cents per yard, which one of the large Philadelphia houses is making such a fuss about, and their price is 10 cents. One case of Atlantic Casimer at 12 cents per yard, a big bargain in Philadelphia at 12½, but are cheap at 15 cents per yard. One lot of all Wool Cashmeres, Black and Colored, yard wide, at 40 cents per yard, cheap at 50 cents per yard, and a great many other bargains too numerous too mention.

Our stock of silk is complete. A full line of Plain and Fancy Silks from 50 cents per yard and upwards.

Ladies, you can afford to waste a full day to look at our stock of Lawns, Madras, Ginghams, and choice Cambrics. We have about one-half case of Madras, Gingham at 13 cents per yard, which are selling in Philadelphia at 15 cents per yard.

In domestics we have everything that is manufactured, and as we buy these goods direct from the mills, we will sell them at jobber's prices. Call and examine for yourself.

To Housekeepers we are a blessing, as we are selling such goods for so little money that the expense of fitting up a house is a trifle. Just think, Linen Damask at 20 cents per yard; all Linen Napkins at 65 cents per dozen; Towels 5 cents each, and everything else in proportion.

Shoes, shoes, shoes, at such low prices that we will not mention any this time.

Now, about Carpets, which is a very important thing to everyone, we just have the prettiest stock ever shown, all new styles and all new prices. They are so cheap that we expect to have our stock sold in 30 days.

All the novelties in Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Ties, and Fancy Goods.

We add this Spring a new Department to our already immense stock, which will please the Ladies A full line of Muslin Underwear, especially manufactured for us, made of the best workmanship, for less money than you can make them at home.

Our Notion and Small wear Departments are always complete.

Samples sent free on application, special attention paid to mail orders.

It is our aim to supply the public with all their wants in our line, and any article not on hand, no matter how small a quantity is wanted, or how small the purchase is, we will procure it for them.

An early call is solicited.

Respectfully,

Bauland & Newman,

The originators of the one price system in Bellefonte,

H. K. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow,

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction, over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction. 21ap

THE GREAT SUCCESS

attending the opening of the

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE

proves the truth of all they claim for their GOODS AND MANNER OF BUSINESS.

we offer an entirely new stock of CLOTHING, COMPLETE IN VARIETY OF ASSORTMENT AND PRICES,

WELL MADE, GOOD STYLE,

—AND AT—

Lower Prices than our competitors can sell Clothing of equal style and quality. We make a specialty of

Boys' and Childrens' Clothing,

—AND INVITE—

LADIES TO BRING THEIR CHILDREN

and examine for themselves.

—o—

We are glad to show our goods without ANNOYING THE CUSTOMERS BY URGING SALE.

—o—

YOUNG MEN

WILL FIND WITH US

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE OF SUITS

—AND—

Pants for Spring and Summer Wear.

WE INTEND TO MAKE OUR STORE THE PLACE TO BUY

Hats, Trunks and Furnishing Goods,

to keep the fullest stock in Bellefonte, and at PRICES THAT WILL TELL, AND MAKE PEOPLE TELL THE PRICES,

We shall be continually adding to this department

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

WE BUY

Hats and Furnishing Goods

of the manufacturers and save the jobbers profit. We buy and sell for Cash and have no bad debts. We make our Clothing and save a middle profit.

WITH THE LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES

WE ARE SURE OF THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY

Clothing House in Bellefonte.

WE GUARANTEE THE BUYER THE WORTH HIS MONEY OF ALL HE BUYS OF THE

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE,

ALLEGHENY ST., OPPOSITE BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

7a3m BELLEFONTE, PA.

Chestnut St. | Market St. | 18th Street | City Hall Square

UPON receipt of a postal card, specifying the kind of goods wanted, we immediately send by mail, gratuitously, with widths and prices marked, samples of

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, Etc.

showing the latest styles, and enabling a purchaser in any part of the United States to select satisfactorily, and order the goods conveniently, with certainty of receiving only what are sent for, and at precisely the same prices paid by city customers who buy at our counters. If, upon examination at home, any articles fail to be as expected, we request their return, and send others in exchange, or refund the money at once if the purchaser prefers.

Our New Spring Catalogue

embracing all the departments in one large book, with a system of ordering goods by letter more convenient than any heretofore, will be mailed, without charge, to those who send us a postal card containing name, town, county, and state: nothing further is necessary,—we will understand what is wanted.

Our stock, which forms the greatest variety in one establishment in the United States, includes Ladies' Suits, Shawls, Millinery, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Jewelry, Laces, Embroideries, Shoes, Linens, Gentlemen's Clothing, Housekeeping Goods, China, Silverware, Furniture, Carpets, etc. Address,

John Wanamaker,

PHILADELPHIA.

Our Store, known as the Grand Depot, occupies the block at Thirteenth and Market Streets, extending to Chestnut Street and City Hall Square, and has an area of between two and three acres on the ground floor alone.

1855. BAUGH'S FERTILIZERS HAVE STOOD FIELD TESTS OF 25 YEARS. 1881.

BUSHELS, NOT ACRES. SAVE MONEY BY USING

BAUGH'S TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR PHOSPHATE

PRICE $25 PER TON, OF 2000 POUNDS.

--Baugh's Economical Fertilizer--

FOR POTATOES, CONTAINING

4 TO 5 PER CENT OF SULPHATE OF POTASH.

PRICE $30 PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.

Baugh's Special Fertilizer for Tobacco

ALL GOODS SOLD ON A GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE UPON APPLICATION.

Address ---Baugh & Sons, 20 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale By J. H. LONG, FLEMINGTON, CLINTON CO., PA.

10fe'81 Agent for Clinton and Centre Counties.

20 Monster Waterproof Tents 20

SIX ACRES OF CANVAS-CANOPIED TENTED FIELDS!

Containing the Ponderous, Magnificent, Mighty, Imposing and

IMMENSE SHOWS COMBINED

The whole Illuminated by the World's Greatest Invention,

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT

NO FRAUD! NO DECEPTION!

GRAND CIRCUS ROYAL

ENGLISH MENAGERIE AND THE Great Astley's Museum Aquarium &c.

COLOSSAL CONSOLIDATION OF BIG RAILROAD SHOWS.

THE GOLIAH OF ALL TENTED SHOWS. NO FRAUD—NO BRAGGADOCIO.

$25,000 ELECTRIC LIGHT AND A REAL STEAM FIRE ENGINE

A Thorough Triumph of Inventive Genius!

The Grand and Glorious Electric Light!

WITH AN ILLUMINATING CAPACITY, EQUAL TO 30,000 GAS JETS.

THE ENTIRE WORLD COMPLETELY PARALYZED WITH PERFECT ADMIRATION.

ITS ACTUAL COST, $25,000

TOGETHER WITH ITS MOTIVE POWER, A

REAL NEW YORK STEAM FIRE ENGINE

THE GREAT INVENTIVE TRIUMPH.

The Discovery of which has Revolutionized the World!

A 6-ACRE FIELD OF MONSTER TENTS Illuminated by Real Lightning! IT BURNS BRIGHTLY UNDER WATER!

THE DENSEST BLACKEST NIGHT! Transformed into Mid-day Sunshine! IT MELTS STEEL WITHOUT APPARENT HEAT!

THE GREAT ELECTRIC LIGHT IN OPERATION,

DURING THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE AND, ALSO, AT NIGHT!

For the Purpose of Affording VISITORS FROM A DISTANCE an Opportunity of Viewing this All-Overshadowing Exhibition, an hour at the AFTERNOON as at NIGHT.

How Many Thousands there are who have Never Seen a Real Steam Fire Engine!

All work stands still for this opportunity, as the Immense Work of Harnessed Steel and Ingenuity—A SHIELD, SILVER AND BURNISHED PLATED STEAM FIRE ENGINE—Combining a Modern Power, Speed in Every Motion, Perfection in Every Part, and Beauty in Every Detail.

Illuminated for a Distance of Two Miles!

THIS MARVELOUS AND LIGHTNING-BRILLIANT GLORIOUS ELECTRIC LIGHT!

A VERITABLE WORLD'S FAIR

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF WONDERS, ETC.,

Having an Existence which is Visible, Tangible, and Absolute, with More and Greater VARIETY OF MARVELOUS FEATURES Than is contained in *TEN* of some of the Shows that are traveling through the Country.

CIRCUS, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AVIARY, AQUARIUM, AMPHITHEATRE, &c. 7

8 CARDINAL FEATURES

THE ONLY 6-TON ELEPHANT! THE ONLY BIG ELEPHANT!
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On Advertising.

"'Tis not in mortals to command
Success," as all can understand,
And business men oft rack their brains
How to increase their sales and gains.
Of all the plans which men devise
None equals this—to advertise.

In competition's arduous race
Dost thou desire a foremost place?
Does high ambition fire thy soul,
Mou's minds and pockets to control?
Then listen to this counsel wise,
And largely—freely—advertise.

Wouldst thou behold the people flock
To see the well-selected stock,
And, tempted by the bright display,
Delighted buy—and gladly pay?
This pleasant sight shall meet thine eyes
If thou wilt simply—advertise.

Put forward thine undoubted claim,
Let every household know thy name.
The people shall accept thy bill
And honor it with right good-will.
Success is given to him who tries,
And tries again—so advertise.

Hang out thy banners on each wall,
Let them be neither few nor small,
So that the people may give heed,
And he who runs may read,
In letters of gigantic size,
The facts which thou dost—advertise.

So shall thy business still increase
And all thy doubts and fears shall cease;
The people shall thy name record
Familiar as a household word,
For they alone shall win the prize
Who fairly deal, and—advertise.

—*Chicago West End Advocate.*

PARTHENOPE.

The dull yellow sunlight of the English autumn struggled vaguely through the silken curtains. Shadows lurked everywhere in the richly furnished apartment, but nowhere so heavily as upon the faces of the two men who stood regarding each other with gloomy eyes. The younger, a strongly built, handsome man of thirty, confronted his companion with a look of open resentment. The other, double his age, but erect and stately as a pine, returned his gaze with assumed calmness. His lip quivered perceptibly, however, and there was an accent of rage in his voice as he said:

"You appear to forget that you are my secretary, sir—my hired servant."

"And you would intimate that I also forget that you are Sir Thomas Ulmer," was the bitter retort, "one of the world's leaven and something better, by Heaven's will, than we poor common mortals. Therefore, because I was born plain Luke Talbot, I am no match for your daughter."

"Exactly, sir," replied Sir Thomas; "your logic is excellent. My admiration for your talent is only equaled by my wonder at your impudence."

"You speak according to your code, Sir Thomas, when you call my just assertion of the rights God has distributed equally among all men by so insulting a name. But in your supreme prejudice you forget one important fact. Your daughter loves me."

"I do not forget that you assert it," was the sharp retort. "I do not believe it, for I have a better opinion of my daughter's good sense."

"She has told me so," was the prompt reply, "and I can trust her."

"Indeed!" said Sir Thomas, ironically. "It has gone as far as that? It is high time that a grain of sense were cast into the atmosphere of foolery which you have brought into this house with you. There are laws in England made to protect weaklings like my daughter from scoundrels like you. Be assured that I shall lodge you in the nearest jail if you presume to breathe a word of this subject again during the brief remainder of your stay. Now leave the room."

Talbot's face flushed hotly.

"You are a fool to threaten me," he cried, "when it is in my heart to put you and your pompous pride out of the world together."

"I haven't a doubt you number assassination among your virtues," said Sir Thomas, coldly. "At the same time we will dispense with heroics if you please. Come here at 9 o'clock this evening, present your accounts, receive your salary, and get out of the house within the hour, or—well, I will not barely words with you."

Talbot glared at him fiercely for a moment, and then, as if he really feared that his temper would get the best of him, he rushed out of the room. As he opened the door a woman's dress whisked quickly into an alcove in the corridor. In his excitement Talbot passed on, unconscious that there had been a witness to his interview with Sir Thomas.

At the foot of the stairs he was met by a young girl, who approached him with a pale and agitated face. She looked up at him anxiously, and seeing the heavy frown upon his forehead shrank back from him murmuring, tremulously:

"What did he say, Luke?"

"Say," answered Talbot, harshly, "he heaped insults upon me, and ordered me out of his house like a mongrel dog."

"Poor Luke," said a low sweet voice behind them, and a tall, slender girl came to his side, and took his hand with an air of compassion. "You are learning the hard lesson which is as old as the world, that love has more sorrow than joy in it."

"Yes, Parthenope, returned Talbot, more gently, "pray God when your turn comes the lesson may not be as bitter as mine."

The girl dropped his hand and averted her face in silence. One rarely sees so wide a contrast between the children of the same parents as there was between the two daughters of Sir Thomas Ulmer. Pearl, the younger, was small and fragile of figure, with large timid violet eyes, and pale gold hair. A sweet thing, born to live all her life a clinging child, and to be the meek shadow of those she loved. Parthenope, the elder, on the other hand, was of grand proportions, graceful as a deer, with hair and eyes of a Moorish blackness. Her very movements were expressive of mental strength and decision. In the old time she might have been chosen by an emperor to be his royal mate. As she stood beside Talbot now, however, there was a strange air of submission in her attitude.

"Help us, Parthenope, said the younger sister, clinging about her neck. "You can influence our father where I should anger him. Speak for us, my sister. We love each other so."

The elder sister looked down at her in silence. There was a pink spot in each cheek, and a hard expression about her thin lips.

"What do you know of love?" she said, in a smothered voice.

"All that a woman can know," sobbed Pearl.

"Nothing," returned the other, almost violently. "Nothing of the agony, the bitter self-abasement, the utter hopelessness that have burned into a woman's heart before now, and may again. But," she said, with a sudden movement and a cold smile, "I must leave the sentiment to you and Luke, who are better judges than I. I will try what I can do with father to-night."

"You are a true friend, Parthenope," said Talbot, warmly.

"Friend," she echoed, in a strange tone, "wait until the event proves my friendship."

And she hurried away, leaving the lovers to derive what comfort they might from her promise of assistance.

In the vague hope that he might find Sir Thomas more favorably disposed toward him, Talbot repaired to the baronet's room that night at 9 o'clock. As he paused before the door to summon his composure for what was likely to prove an eventful interview, a strange sound proceeding from the room, startled him. It was that of a low deep groan, followed by a heavy fall. As he turned the door knob there was a muttering of voices and the tread of hasty footsteps within. On entering the apartment a terrible scene met his gaze. The baronet lay upon the floor with the blood flowing from a deep wound in the forehead. His open eyes and clenched teeth told that it had been almost instantly mortal. Near him on the carpet was a short bar of iron stained with the old man's blood. It had evidently been used to pry up the window, which opened upon a low balcony, from whence the perpetrators of the awful deed had probably entered the room and killed Sir Thomas sleeping in his arm-chair.

As Talbot stood bewildered and uncertain how to act, he was startled by a low cry behind him. Turning quickly he beheld Parthenope gazing at her father with wide and horrified eyes.

"He is dead," said Luke, hoarsely. "They have killed him with one blow and escaped by the balcony into the garden. Quick, ring the bell and arouse the house."

She turned toward the bell rope as if to comply; then paused and looked at him with a sudden mad gleam in her eye.

"Luke," she said, in a whisper, dropping the bell-handle and coming close to him; "you were heard to threaten my father to-day. You will be accused of this."

"You cannot believe me guilty," gasped Talbot.

"No," she answered, in the same low voice, "but others will. Do what I tell you. Close the window—softly so. Now take up that bar of iron."

Without understanding her, without even consenting to her command, he obeyed her mechanically, as if he were magnetized by her fierce energy. When he had done as she directed, she suddenly sprang toward him and seizing him by the arm uttered a shrill scream for help. In an instant the room was filled with affrighted servants, and with them came Pearl, nearly fainting.

"Take him!" she cried. "I accuse him of my father's murder! See he has the weapon still in his hand."

There was a rush, and twenty rough hands seized him. He struggled violently to free himself.

"What do you mean?" he exclaimed, in horror. "Parthenope, you know that I am innocent. Why should you seek to fasten this awful crime upon me?"

"I accuse you of my father's murder," she repeated, with a ghastly face.

"Pearl," cried the unfortunate man—"Pearl, for God's sake, look at me! You too do not believe me guilty."

But Pearl averted her eyes and shrank back from him in affright.

"You quarreled with my father today," she moaned. "Oh, Luke! Luke! how had you the heart to do it?"

He ceased his resistance instantly.

"Take me away," he said. "If she believes me guilty, who will have faith in me! Pearl, you have broken my heart. Parthenope, my blood be on your head, and may Heaven forgive you!"

With a sorrowful look at the sisters—the younger bowed to the earth with terror, the elder erect and facing him with an expression of mingled triumph and agony—he was led away.

The unhappy young man soon had reason to believe in his own prophecy. The bar had been found in his hand. The motive for the deed was established to the satisfaction of the most charitably disposed. The whole melancholy story of his love was made public, together with his quarrel with the baronet on the day of the murder. Parthenope, whose unaccountable malice had fastened the most damning proofs upon him, testified to having heard him threaten to murder her father, and her evidence was supported by others.

The case was plain. His own counsel was so fully convinced of his client's guilt that he barely made a show of defense. Talbot had little doubt of the issue of the trial, and cared still less. If Pearl had loved him she would have believed in him, and he should have had the courage to make a manly struggle for his life. As it was, death seemed the happiest mode of ending his wretchedness, even if it must come upon the scaffold.

One night, as he sat moodily in his cell indulging in the gloomiest reflections, the grated door was flung open and a muffled female figure entered. He stared up with a bounding heart; he hoped it might be Pearl, come at last to testify her faith in him. The woman flung back her wrappings, and Parthenope, pale as some shadow visitant of that dreary place, stood before him. He drew back from her with a gesture of disgust.

"Are you here," he said, sternly, "to mock me with the fate your own malice has wrought upon me?"

"I am here to save you," she said, gently.

"I will not take my safety from your hands," he cried, fiercely. "For some evil reason of your own you have plotted for my life. Take it; I will not bargain with you."

"Luke," she moaned, "wretched as you are, I am a thousand times more miserable. Death is all that threatens you. I would gladly exchange with you if I might be rid of the burden of remorse and shame that is bearing me to the earth. You say true. I did plot to criminate you, knowing you to be innocent. I aimed to have your life in my hands, that I might save it and make it mine. On the evil impulse of the moment I put the bar in your hand and had you accused of my father's death. I believed that I could save you then; I know that I can save you now."

"But what was your object?" asked Talbot, in wonder.

"Luke!" she cried, flinging herself abjectly at his feet, "I love you. See what an awful thing my love must be when I can sacrifice every womanly sentiment to it. But I do not care. It is too late to shield myself behind any false pretense. More than life, or honor, or pride, I love you, as I loved you from the day you entered my father's house. With some women, Luke, love is a gentle emotion—all meekness and submission. Such love is my sister Pearl's. Other women love like evil spirits, and their love is deadly to themselves and all around them. I am one of those women, Luke. But do not mistake me. I have nourished no vain hope since that dreadful night. There is no longer any hope left me in this world."

"Poor girl!" said Talbot, gently. "If this be true, God knows I forgive you. My own heart is sore enough to urge all charity for you. I, too, have nothing worth living for."

"Yes," cried Parthenope, "you have a long life of happiness before you, blessed with Pearl's love. Weak as she is, she has never been untrue to you. I have poisoned her against you until she could not but believe in your guilt. It shall be a part of my penance to restore her to you."

"Then all will be forgiven and forgotten," answered Talbot. "Rise, my poor sister and be comforted."

"Comforted," she said, raising her tear-stained eyes to his, "where shall I find comfort in this world?"

He stooped to raise her up, and would have kissed her, but she drew back with a bright spot in her haggard cheek.

"Not now," she whispered; "not till all wrong is righted, Luke."

With bowed head and tottering step she left the cell. Three days later Talbot was taken into court and formally acquitted.

"Young man," said the judge, with emotion, "your life has been saved at the expense of a noble woman's. Go to her and thank her for the sacrifice as best you may, for your gratitude and the world's applause are as nothing to her."

Fearing he knew not what, Talbot hastened to the Ulmer mansion. A surgeon's gig was standing before the door, and a weeping servant admitted him. He was led into a room where he saw Parthenope lying upon a sofa, and beside her, holding one of her wan hands, knelt Pearl, her frail form shaking with sobs. One glance at the white face and hollow eyes of the elder sister told the sorrowful story.

"What has happened?" he exclaimed.

"There is blood on your dress."

She has received a wound in the breast," said the surgeon, who stood gravely by. "She is beyond human aid."

"I have earned my pardon, Luke," murmured Parthenope, with a faint smile. "Even you will forgive me now, as Pearl has, for I have told her all. There was good in my heart, even if it took an assassin's knife to find it. I knew you were innocent that night, for I saw that the house had been entered by thieves, and my father murdered by them. But I hoped by casting the blame on you to bargain for your love, when I could offer you your life for it. It was a mad hope. I might have learned how futile it must be from my own heart. After you were taken away I searched the ground beneath the window and found a coat which one of the villains had flung off in his flight. I recognized it as that which I had seen on one of two vagrants who had been lurking about the place during the day. I secreted it until my time should come. But in my ignorance of the law I had made a terrible mistake. As your trial progressed I saw that my plan must fail, and unless I made the whole shameful truth known you must die. I resolved to do it, and save you, as I promised you in the prison cell. But I was spared that. Secure in your arrest and probable conviction, the murderer's instinct led the tramps to return to the scene of their crime. I saw them both in the garden again. Fearing that they would escape before help arrived, I seized one of them. He struggled, but I was strong, and it was only by dealing me my death that he tore himself away. They were quickly captured, and the lesser villain, to save himself from the consequences of a double crime, confessed the whole. This is the story, Luke," she added, faintly. "Now, if you had forgiven the poor girl who has atoned for her love and her guilt with her life, kiss her that she may die in peace."

With tears in her eyes, Talbot bent and kissed her. Even with the act, with a look of supreme love she breathed out her soul upon his lips. Arising, he looked sadly down at her, and said, in a low voice:

"Love is mighty, for good or evil. God's peace be with her, for her love was great."

And Pearl, hiding her tear-stained face upon his breast, whispered:

"As mine shall be."

CURIOUS FACTS.

A poor kind of bread is made from the moss which grows in the Arctic regions.

Three thousand species of grass are known to botanists.

In China there is a fish that crosses the meadows at its pleasure from one creek to another, often a mile apart.

It is calculated that sixty tons of steel are annually consumed in the manufacture of steel pans.

Bees have very little power of communicating with each other. F. Miller gives curious instances of the inability of the bees to invent for themselves a natural language.

The pyramid of Pueblo, in Mexico, is larger than the great pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt. The latter covers only fourteen acres, while the Mexican one covers forty acres of ground, and was originally 600 feet high. It is made of sun-dried brick, and is supposed to have been built 7,000 years ago.

The largest grain elevator in the world is at Jersey City, N. J., erected by the Pennsylvania Railway company. It is 145 feet wide, 200 feet long and has a capacity for storing 1,500,000 bushels of grain. The building has twenty-four sets of elevating apparatus for taking grain from cars, and four "conveyors" run from the building to the wharf for unloading canal boats and loading ships.

The swiftest bird, probably, is the eagle of the sea, or frigate bird, often measuring sixteen feet from tip to tip. It hovers at an elevation of 10,000 feet when a storm sweeps over the ocean. If it wishes to travel, says a French naturalist, it can almost annihilate space. It can breakfast in Africa and dine in America. This bird reposes on its great motionless wings, literally, "sleeping on the bosom of the air."

The Paris police force consists of the chief, the assistant chief, the chef de bureau, twenty-four clerks, five inspectors of divisions, twenty-five principal inspectors, 700 brigadiers, 700 subbrigadiers, 6,800 policemen and 13 medical men. Between 1874 and the end of 1879 the arrests amounted to 230,765, of which 105,935 consisted of men. The list of those who fell into the clutches of the police comprises among others 3,092 young girls, 1,719 flower-sellers, 1,041 engravers, 3,994 printers, 231 journalists and literary men, 567 teachers, 3,939 waiters, 43 doctors, 16 lawyers, 127 chemists, 42 midwives, 4 veterinary surgeons, 177 street-cleaners, 616 owners of house property and 26 bailiffs.

New Orleans.

In an article on "Rambles About New Orleans," in a New York paper, George Alfred Townsend vividly describes the Southern metropolis, which is, to his mind, the most agreeable city of the Union, next to New York. The coal smoke which enfold all the Western and most of the Southern cities, he says, barely tells here in one place—along the line of the levees, where the steamers, which ride on higher waters than the level of the streets, lift above their cardboard architecture tall pairs of pipes, gracefully ornamented like tropical palms, which are exhaling their carbonic acid gas from the tops of the stems. Everywhere else, the brightest sun, like a perpetual May day, sparkles in the fig and orange bushes and the glossy magnolia trees, and peeps up lanes and vistas full of Spanish color and French character, and lies like a great white hand and arm upon the broader Americanized streets, where shops of infinite riches and variety show everything beneath the long awnings or arcades, and the whole population is out of doors; the cafes and restaurants are numerous and vivacious; fruit is on every corner; carriages and fine horses, and boulevards crowded with street and steam-cars, great green verandas of iron covering all the house fronts even to the roofs; streets paved with granite in large, smooth blocks, and marble tiles and sidewalks not uncommon; parrots calling from their yellow and crimson stuffing like vocal fruit; cigar shops everywhere open to the street, as at a fair, and barrooms wide and exposed, old book-shops full of libraries in French, Spanish and English, invading the sidewalks. peddlers and booths scattered along the curbs, the long, large suburbs lined with cool houses, often in bright colors, and surrounded with groves and gardens, streets parked down the middle with maroon, or lime, or even live oak trees, club-houses here and there in business neighborhoods, old French dwellings of the bon-ton, with low, conical roofs and one story, old Spanish dwellings of adobe, painted yellow or green or red, and bending under heavy roofs of tiles, mules trotting to drays, the huge levee a thousand feet wide, banked with sugar hogsheads and cotton bales, and guano and merchandise; such is New Orleans in a morning's walk.

Used to to Suck 'Em.

A young college student was visiting his grandmother, and at the breakfast table he took an egg, and holding it up asked her if she knew the scientific way of obtaining the contents without breaking the shell?'

She replied that she did not.

"Well," said he, "you take the spheroidal body in your sinister hand, and with a convenient diminutive pointed instrument, held in the dexter hand, puncture the apex; then in the same manner make an orifice in the base, place either extremity to your labials, and endeavor to draw in your breath; a vacuum is created, and the contents of the egg are discharged into your mouth."

"La!" said the old lady, "when I was a girl we used to make a pin-hole in each end, and suck 'em."

FOR THE LADIES.

"Only an Old Maid."

Two young girls were coming toward me on the street, talking earnestly about some one. As they passed me one said, with a curl of her cherry lip:

"She's only an old maid, anyway!"

My cheeks burned with indignation as I thought of one dear old maid I knew, and of how many, many people who should know better than to use these words as a term of reproach and scorn. Let me tell you of her.

She is my husband's aunt, and my aunt, too, because I love her—although I have often said that when I married my husband I did not marry his relatives also.

The petted only sister of quite a family of boys, when life was just opening for her full of promise, a dear cousin of hers was married to a missionary who was going to Armenia. She could not bear to leave all her friends, and begged our aunt to go with her to her far-off home and stay a time, until she became somewhat accustomed to the strange land. Cheerfuly Aunt F. gave up her own hopes and plans, and went with them.

Only a short time after their arrival the young wife was stricken with consumption, and for two years Aunt F. nursed and cared for her. Then, after they had made the long journey home and laid her to sleep in her native land, Aunt F. went back with the broken-hearted man, to comfort him and care for his baby. For eight years she staid, until he married again, and then came home to rest awhile before making a cozy little home nest for herself.

Her eldest brother and his wife were suddenly bereft of their only child, and wanted to have Aunt F. come and stay with them, for a time at least. As the days went by it grew harder for them to part with her, and she finally decided to make her home with them, and did so. The brother died last year, aged ninety; his wife is fast following him, and Aunt F. is a snowy-haired woman of sixty.

And what has she been doing all these years?

In the city where she resides she is "aunt" to all the settled residents, old and young; there is no good work in which she does not take a part; there is no friend of hers whose troubles are not hers, and when I tell you that a society of young girls from the ages of twelve to twenty meet once in two weeks at her home to spend the day with her because they love her, you may know she is companionable and lovable.

She has cheerfully devoted her life to others; and she has never hinted by word or look that it was a sacrifice.

When my husband was left motherless at the age of thirteen, she used often to invite him to her home to escort her to concerts, lectures and church—telling him kindly how to perform these duties in a gentlemanly manner, thus doing more to teach and put him at his ease than ten books of etiquette.

There are many like her; but if there were not, for her sake alone, dear girls and women—never speak slightingly o an old maid!—*Church and Home.*

Features of New Dresses.

The shirred waists that were introduced a year ago, are generally adopted for new dresses made of any of the soft fabrics that shirr well, such as surah, fine wools, foulsard and soft muslins. This shirring is not now confined to clusters at the neck and waist line, but covers the entire shoulders in parallel rows simulating a round yoke. It is also conspicuous in the full sleeves called generally bishops' sleeves. In some of these it appears in several rows around the armholes, the elbows, and again at the wrists; in others, the gathering at the elbows is omitted, so that a soft puff is formed; while other sleeves are shirred all over—those for short arms in lengthwise rows, and in horizontal rows for long arms. Shirring is also seen on standing collars, and on the wide round Stuart collar. The shirred scarf for trimming the front of the corsage remains popular, and is now much broader than it has been worn, and is longer than the basque, both ends falling below the basque, and being finished with fringe. This scarf is now shirred in clusters, with the space between folded in plaits; five clusters or shirrings are used; the middle cluster is in the back of the neck, two clusters are just below the throat in front, and two more are at the waist line. There are various ways of shirring dress skirts, the simplest of which is to shirr the entire lower skirt in rows around the figure. Another dressy front of skirts has two shirred scarfs, each six or eight inches wide when completed, put straight down the front from belt to toe, while in the space between may be four lengthwise knife-plaited frills, two on each side turned to the middle; or else there are five long-looped bows of surah, doubled narrowly, and finished with tassels placed on the flat open space. Another new feature is the use of two soft bias puffs around the lower skirt instead of plaitings. Sometimes these are very narrow, and they are always made to lap deeply. This is very effective in striped goods, as in black grenadines, and is much used on plain sewing-silk grenadines or on brocaded stuffs. Other skirts have wider puffs, that may be either bias or straight when made of plain goods, such as the surah or nun's veiling; and these extend up to the knees, where the top is concealed under the upper drapery. Some dresses have a series of narrow lapping bias puffs up the middle of the front breadth, where lapped knife-plaitings were formerly placed, while others have similar puffs up the left side, where they are disclosed by the overskirt being caught up very high on that side. There are also many polonaises shown as the season advances, and these are very full on the hips, in exact contradiction to the long close basques that fit like Jerseys. Sometimes this fullness is merely extended around from the front in the usual panier fashion, but in many cases the fullness is added in deep shirring just below the waist line, and the part below is turned back in revers. The skirts of dresses worn with polonaises are quite as elaborately trimmed as those with basques. Sometimes the whole front and side breadths are shirred, and three or four gathered ruffles of Egyptian brocade, or blocks, or else of bayadere stripes are placed across the breadth to break up the monotony of the shirring. The shirred squares are set on at the neck, or else inserted like plastrons. The new bows for dress garniture have as many as ten or twelve long loops that are really loops—not flatly pressed—and also some ends notched or forked; all this is held by one small strap at the top or in the middle. Satin ribbon two inches wide is used for such bows, and often two contrasting colors of ribbon are employed, the lighter being placed inside the darker loops as a lining. The plain full skirts worn here do not appear on French dresses; no materials—not even the bayadere stripes—are made up entirely plain. The lower skirt remains very narrow, and is shorter than that adopted during the winter, but the long-talked-of return to simple straight breadths is confined to the flowing trains of full-dress toilets, and to brocades that are too rich and heavy to be draped. Very small bullet-shaped buttons fasten the front of corsages, and these are mostly crocheted, with perhaps a few beads in them. The large buttons most used are of steel or other metal to match trimmings, and these are not conspicuously placed, as they have lately been. Six crocheted bullet-shaped buttons and button-holes on the outer seam of the wrists give a neat finish to coat sleeves. A shirred satin cuff is also popular, and there are folded narrow scarfs tied around the arm, with a small bow on top, and hanging taseled ends.—*Bazar.*

Fashion Notes.

The new Valenciennes lace has a heavy edge.

Shirrings or gagings are everywhere, both on skirts and bodice.

There is a great suppression in the number of seams in the bodice.

The lace straw bonnets are open-worked and require a colored lining.

Strong contrasts of color are observable in most of the new satin costumes.

Steel is much used in decorating laces, pasementeries, gauges, and fringes.

Very wide ribbon and yards and yards of it will be needed to trim bonnets for the summer.

Small feathers are crowded upon the hats in such profusion as almost to conceal the brims.

English mourning dresses are made up with a slight drapery, and have one deep tuck at the edge of the skirt.

Striped goods with different patterns on the two sides are among the oddest materials which come for combination suits.

Bridal costumes are now accompanied by sandals of white satin, embroidered with beads or trimmed with lace application.

There are bonnets of all shapes and sizes among the newest importations; pokes of moderate dimensions are the favorites.

Shaded or ombre effects will be a feature in spring fashions. Shaded feathers, shaded flowers and shaded ribbons are now shown.

The newest collarettes are kerchiefs with the corners cut off, so as to have something the effect of the sailor collar in the back.

All kinds of borderings appear on the new bonnets. Besides lace, straw gimp, steel lace and rows of very large beads are all employed.

Plain shepherd's plaid gowns have overdresses and drapery of the shepherd's plaid, crossed by narrow silk bars in bright colors.

Some of the black open straws in bonnets are so fine that they look like thread lace. Other designs are in imitation of Torchon lace.

Pearl studs and sleeve buttons, with gold threads crossed in the center and giving them the appearance of being sewed on, are new and odd.

The waists which are shirred all the way around the belt are called Spencer, although much prettier than the ugly garment that formerly bore that name.

Among the new pattern dresses are some composed of cream-colored foulard and the dark nun's veiling. The foulard is bordered with a plaiting of Languedoc lace and a wreath of wild roses so well stamped as to look as if painted. Sunshades and fans matching the foulard comes in the box with the dress.

It is said that Worth is now making both long and short dresses in the form of antique poplins and embroidering them with beads that match exactly the material in color. The bodice is almost round-waisted and there is a pouf at the back. The waist-band, that commences under the arms, falls somewhat on the hips, instead of encircling the waist.

One of Demorest's designs for early spring wear for young girls from twelve to sixteen years of age is the "Pilgrimage" suit. It consists of deep basque, ruffled skirt, and cape with or without hood. It is good made in plain or checked wool or gingham. It is a peculiarly simple and practical design, without overskirt, yet pretty and very becoming. The "Albertine" costume is for smaller girls from eight to twelve years of age, and is very pretty.

A Substitute for Earthquakes.

Queer how the force of habit will catch hold of a man. There was old Major Dogshow who was a terrible victim of it. The major when a small boy went down to Peru where they have earthquakes and revolutions every ten days or so; where a man works to get his enemy elected president, for the sake of seeing him assassinated. The major lived in that country till he was nearly fifty years old and he had got, by that time, wonted to being mixed up in a civil war or fleeing from an earthquake about half the time. Finally he moved back to the United States. At the end of a week he was unhappy. He missed the revolutions and the earthquakes. Occasionally, he contrived to dream there was an earthquake, an then he would hop out of bed and rush out of the house, without stopping to dress, and would run half a mile, howling, before he got sufficiently awake to realize his mistake. This kind of got the neighbors to thinking the major had 'em." But this didn't afford much relief. However, a political campaign came on, and the major moved to Philadelphia and used to go to ward caucuses and take a prominent part, and he was elected to the board of aldermen, and got his head thumped with a cuspadore at most every meeting and that, in a measure, made up for the loss of revolutions. But the major hankered for earthquakes, and at last the desire to experience one became almost uncontrollable. He consulted a doctor. The doctor said he thought he could help him. The doctor owned an old Mexican mule with a back as sharp as an ax. The mule had been in the army ten years. He took it out in an open field and put the major on its back. Then the mule began to buck. Did you ever see a mule buck? It jumps about four feet into the air, and comes down stiff-legged, and the jar the rider gets is enough to loosen his teeth. And you can't get off unless you fall off, and then the mule may jump on you. The major knew that, and he hung on for dear life. The doctor danced wildly about as the mule bucked, and the major swore and screamed. "Is it equal to an earthquake?" he yelled. And the major howled: "Hang it! yes; it's six o'em, with a volcano and a stroke of lightning thrown in!" The mule finally quieted down, and he took the major off. He was the sorest, lamest, maddest man in the State. And he says he has had enough earthquake to last him a lifetime, but he hasn't got through with the doctor, who had better leave the country before he gets well.—*Boston Post.*

WISE WORDS.

Surely that preaching which comes from the soul most works on the soul.

The divinity of charity consists in relieving a man's needs before they are forced upon us.

Good qualities are the substantial riches of the mind; but it is good breeding that sets them off to advantage.

Childhood often holds a truth with its feeble fingers, which the grasp of manhood cannot retain, which it is the pride of utmost age to recover.

Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern.

Old age is the night of life, as night is the old age of the day. Still, night is full of magnificence; and, for many, it is more brilliant than the day.

That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot express.

Give not thy tongue too great a liberty, lest it take thee prisoner. A word unspoken is like a sword in a scabbard—thine; if vented, thy sword is in another's hand. If thou desi e ts be held wise, be so wise as to hold thy tongue.

The happiest lot for a man, as far as birth is concerned, is that it should give him but little occasion to think much about it.

A man who does manly work in the world is respected, but he who trifles away his time with toys receives the world's contemptuous smile.

The patriot is he who obeys his country's laws, and if they are oppressive and unjust strives earnestly and within the proper limits to rectify them.

You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful persons. Why not make earnest effort to confer that pleasure on others? You will find half the battle is gained if you never say anything gloomy.

Unselfish and noble acts are the most radiant epochs in the biography of souls. When wrought in earliest youth they lie in the memory of age like coral islands, green and sunny, amidst the melancholy waste of ocean.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

East and Middle.

A SCHEME to levy blackmail upon a wealthy Hebrew jeweler in New York and an attempt to abduct his eleven-year-old daughter has resulted in the death of one of the blackmailers at the hands of a detective. The blackmailers in their threatening letters claimed to be Nihilists. The detective arrested one blackmailer, a young man named Segari, and while struggling with him the officer's pistol went off, the bullet piercing the man's brain. The police also arrested two other men, one of whom confessed.

AT a book auction sale in New York one little volume of only twelve pages, formerly the property of the Emperor Maximilian, printed in Mexico in 1544, and believed to be the second book ever published on this continent, sold for $525. Eliot's Indian Bible, printed at Cambridge in 1663, was sold for $900. But the heaviest price paid for any book in the collection was for a copy of the Gutenberg or Mazarine Bible, published in 1450-55 at Mentz, and which is the first book ever printed from type. This copy brought $8,000!

STEPHEN N. STOCKWELL, one of the editors of the Boston *Journal* and an ex-member of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature, died the other day.

A DISPATCH from Vineyard Haven, Mass., says that the schooners Fred Brown and N. H Skinner came in collision while running down the cape, and that the former vessel sank almost immediately. Nicholas Jeremiah, a seaman, was the only person saved. The captain, mate and wife, and three children and one seaman were drowned.

A PRISONER named Goodwin was stabbed to death by another prisoner named Evans in the jail at Clearfield, Pa., during a quarrel about a woman who had been admitted to see them.

West and South.

THE State election in Michigan resulted in the election of the Republican candidate for supreme court judge by about 20,000 majority. A number of city elections have also been held in the West, the Republicans electing their candidate for mayor in St. Louis, while the Democratic candidates were successful in Chicago, Cincinnati, Dubuque, Ia., and Columbus, Ohio, and in Toledo, Ohio, a Greenbacker was elected.

NINE families have been drowned by the floods in Dakota.

A SHEEP-HERDER was hanged the other day by citizens of Santa Barbara, Cal., for committing an outrageous assault upon a Mrs. Sargent.

JOHN T. RICH, Republican, has been elected to Congress in the Seventh Michigan district, to succeed the Hon. O. D. Conger, transferred to the United States Senate.

THE Indiana house has passed a joint resolution by a vote of 62 to 24 amending the constitution by giving women the right to vote at all State elections.

THERE is a great demand for laborers on the railroads in Colorado.

AFTER four months' continuous work Moody and Sankey have held their last meeting in San Francisco and gone East.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS (colored) was hanged at Waverly, Tenn., for the murder of his wife, and at Nevada City, Nev., on the same day Ah Luck, a Chinaman, suffered a similar fate for killing a fellow-countryman. Both men were baptized just before being hanged.

A FIRE at Vernon, Ohio, destroyed a portion of Cooper & Co.'s engine works, causing an estimated loss of $100,000.

A GREAT gathering of people participated at the funeral ceremonies of the late United States Senator Carpenter in Milwaukee.

MRS. CHARLES BALLOU, of Saranac, Mich., known as the Mammoth Queen, is dead. Her weight when with shows was stated to be 572 pounds. Her weight before death was 400 pounds. The casket containing the body was six and one-half feet long, three feet wide and twenty inches deep.

A CURIOUS railroad accident occurred the other day near Ringham, Minn., while the work of clearing the snow from the track was in progress. Three separate gangs were working in cuts toward each other. An engine was ordered to make a dash at the snow in the first cut, no notice being given to the workmen in the cuts beyond. The engineer backed a half mile, gave two whistles and made a run at the snow with all the power possible. There had been a miscalculation of the resistance of the snow-bank and the engine went clean through into the second cut. The men there attempted to run, but were overtaken. One man was killed outright and four or five others seriously injured.

From Washington.

THE total value of the coinage at the different mints during the month of March was: Gold $10,730,010; silver, $2,299,925; other metals, $28,226.

A WASHINGTON correspondent declares that the gold and silver mines of Alaska, as yet undeveloped, are said to contain rich deposits of minerals.

Foreign News

MR. GLADSTONE, in a four hours' speech in the British house of commons, introduced an Irish land bill. He reviewed the whole question at great length, and said the cardinal principle of the measure was the establishment of a court to regulate rents and other matters likely to come in dispute between landlord and tenant. Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying justice is to be the principle to guide England in regard to Ireland.

GERMANY, Austria and Russia have formally recognized the kingdom of Roumania. All the governments, including the United States, have now recognized the new kingdom.

THE trial of the five persons—three men and two women—charged with assassinating the czar of Russia began the other day at St. Petersburg. There were sixty-four witnesses and eleven experts to be examined. Greek, Catholic, Lutheran and Mohammedan clergyman were present to administer oaths to witnesses. The reading of the indictment occupied two hours. The court denied the application of one of the prisoners for a trial by jury.

OXFORD won an easy victory over Cambridge this year in the annual eight-cared boat-race on the Thames.

TEN thousand French troops have been landed in Algeria, Africa, for the purpose of operating against the native tribes of Tunis.

THE latest reports put the number of victims by the earthquake on the island of Scio at 8,000. Forty thousand persons are destitute.

A PROVISIONAL government has been established in Peru and a portion of the first installment of the levy demanded by Chili has been paid.

ALL five Nihilist prisoners charged with assassinating the czar were found guilty after a short trial and sentenced to death.

A LONDON dispatch reports that on receipt of information from New York that Fenian skirmishers were about to make arrangements for the murder of Mr. Gladstone the police took precautions in the district of Hawarden, where Mr. Gladstone is staying.

PRINCE PIERRE NAPOLEON, the third son of Lucien, one of the elder brothers of the first Napoleon, is dead. He was born at Rome, September 12, 1815. His career was full of adventure, and marked by several acts of lawlessness. In 1870 he murdered a journalist, Victor Noir—an event which caused great commotion in Paris. Of late years he had lived in obscurity and distress.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate Special Session.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of state, transmitting a copy of the response of the Russian government to the communication made to it by the United States minister, of the Senate resolution on the death of the late Emperor of Russia. Ordered printed.... Mr. McPherson asked leave to present the petition of certain citizens of New Jersey concerning a citizen of the United States imprisoned in Ireland, but Mr. Hoar objected. The following Senators were named as a committee to accompany the body of the late Senator Carpenter to Wisconsin: Senators Conkling, Angus Cameron, Sawyer, Logan, Cockrell, and Jones, of Nevada.

The Chicago street-car conductor may not be very civil, but he is aman of imagination. The *Inter-Ocean* tells a story of a member of the guild who, when a woman wearing a dolman waved her arms to him to stop, and then fearing to be run over by a passing wagon, did not move from the sidewalk but continued her gestures, shouted: "Come, madam, quit flapping them wings and get aboard."

If the gentleman whose lips pressed the lady's snowy brow and thus caught a severe cold had but used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, no doctor's bill would have been necessary.

[Clinton (Iowa) Herald.]

James Butler, Esq., clerk of the Roxbury Carpet Co., Boston, Mass., employing eight hundred hands, in a late communication concerning the admirable working of an article introduced into the factory, says: The famous old German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has effected several cures among our men, who have been badly hurt in working in the factory, and they pronounce it a success every time.

Satisfactory.

A gentleman writing to the Danville *Tribune* says:

Dr. Bittle, in a lecture to his metaphysics class, was once speaking of the shrewdness of children's replies, their perplexing questions, etc., and said to us:

"You just try asking some child why the sun doesn't rise in the west." When opportunity favored I tried the experiment. I said to a bright little girl:

"Who made the sun?" "God." "Where did He make it rise?" "In the east." "Well, can you tell me why he didn't make it rise in the west?" "He wanted that place for it to set at," was the reply.

[Ypsilanti (Mich.) Commercial.]

Our representative lately learned the following from Mr. Carl Siegmund, corner Congress and Washington streets: My daughter suffered from rheumatism to such an extent that it crippled her, rendering her unable to walk at all. We consulted many physicians and used all kinds of medicines, but in vain. At last St. Jacobs Oil effected the happiest results. It cured my daughter.

A sturdy-looking boy applied for work last November at Wittenburg's farm, near Forestville, Mich., offering to give his services in return for his keep. The offer was accepted, and for some time the youth labored well and faithfully, chopping wood and doing all the hardest kinds of work like a man. Then he accepted an offer of board and $6 a month at another farmer's, and for a time worked equally well there; but one morning he was missing, and no explanation for his disappearance could be imagined until, the other day, an old woman came along that way to look for her runaway daughter